

BURIAL OF LINCOLN

DRAWER 15

BURIAL

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The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Burial of Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

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60 YEARS AGO TODAY

APRIL 26, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following report, dated Raleigh, April 24, 10 a. m., from Gen. Grant, has been sent to Gen. Dix by Secretary Stanton: "I reached here this morning and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and the information that civil matters cannot be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The committee on selection of a burial ground for President Lincoln's body has at last concluded all preliminary arrangements for the purchase of the Mather place, paying for it and the other lots adjoining the same \$53,000. Arrangements for building the temporary vault will be made tomorrow.

NEW YORK.—(Dispatch from correspondent with the funeral cortège of President Lincoln.)—We left the city precisely at 4 p. m. on the 25th, hundreds of thousands in attendance. As the cars move out two dense lines are on either side. New York is bowed down with grief for the murdered martyr President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition of Secretary of State Seward is reported to be much improved.

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS. A Springfield (Ill.) despatch says the general impression seems to be that the extensive grounds known as the Mather property, in the southeastern part of the city, will be purchased for the last resting-place of the honored remains, though many citizens are desirous that they should repose in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, naturally one of the most beautiful burying grounds in the United States, and just beyond the present city limits.

It is proposed, however, to purchase the grounds above spoken of, comprising six acres in full view from the Capitol, and also from the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, and erect a temporary tomb. The ground to be finally converted into a public park. The ground, which is finely improved, will cost about \$50,000.

The City Council of Springfield has appropriated \$20,000 to defray the funeral expenses. Bishop Simpson will be invited to deliver the funeral discourse, and other eminent divines invited to assist. Gen. Hooker will officiate as chief-marshall.

MAY 3, 1865

PRESIDENT'S REMAINS AT THEIR RESTING PLACE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., May 3.—The funeral train
arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. Assem-
bled people congregated at every point along
the road from Chicago, funeral arches were
erected and mourning emblems displayed.

The remains were deposited in the Capitol build-
ing, amidst the deepest solemnity. The bells were
tollled and funeral guns fired. The Capitol build-
ing is draped in the most elaborate manner. There
are thousands of persons here from the adjoining
States, contributing to swell the proportions of the
vast multitude assembled to honor the illustrious
dead.

The tears shed attest the depth of the grief which
affects the hearts of those who were so well ac-
quainted with this martyred citizen.

The St. Louis delegation arrived to-night, in-
cluding the "Old Guard," Halleck Guards, mem-
bers of the city government, and Merchants' Ex-
change. Gov. Fletcher and staff, General Dodge
and staff, and Capt. Robert Lincoln arrived to-
night.

During the day upwards of 5000 citizens visited
the former residence of President Lincoln. To-
morrow there will be a grand military and civil
funeral procession to escort the remains to their
last resting place.

The horse formerly owned by Abraham Lincoln
will be one of the features of the programme.

third was ---

REMOVAL OF MR. LINCOLN'S REMAINS. *St. Louis, 22d.* The remains of President Lincoln were yesterday removed from the receptacle vault at the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, to a new vault erected near the site of the proposed monument. The remains of Mr. Lincoln's two children were placed in the same vault. Robert Lincoln and the Directors of the National Monument Association were present at the removal. 12/26/65

REMOVED

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

This Paper has the Largest Circulation of any Evening Paper published in the United States. Its value as an Advertising Medium, is therefore apparent.

The Remains of President Lincoln—The Casket Opened by the Monument Association—The Embalment a Failure, etc.—A Correction.

[Cor. of the Missouri Democrat.] *Feb 16*
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.

The vault recently constructed at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near this city, under the direction of the National Monument Association, and to which the mortal remains of the late President were removed a short time since, was visited a few days ago by a committee of the Association, consisting of Governor Oglesby, Hon. Newton Bateman, LL. D., and Ex-Sec. of State Hatch, when the casket containing the ashes was opened, and for the last time, till "the great trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible," were the features of the lamented Lincoln viewed by mortal eye.

The visit of the committee was an official one, and made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Association, the object being to enable them to certify to the actual presence of the body in the casket. The face was examined through the glass covering which underlies the outer strata of the case by the several gentlemen above named, and identified by each of them as that of the martyred President. The sad ceremony ended, the lid was again nailed down and sealed with the signet of the Association. The great stone or slab was subsequently rolled to the door of the sepulchre and fitted into its place, the finishing stroke imparted to the solid masonry, which was in like manner as the casket, impressed with the great seal of the Corporation.

The remains will now rest undisturbed until the National Monument shall be completed, when they will be deposited in their final resting place, nor ever be removed hence "till the heavens are no more."

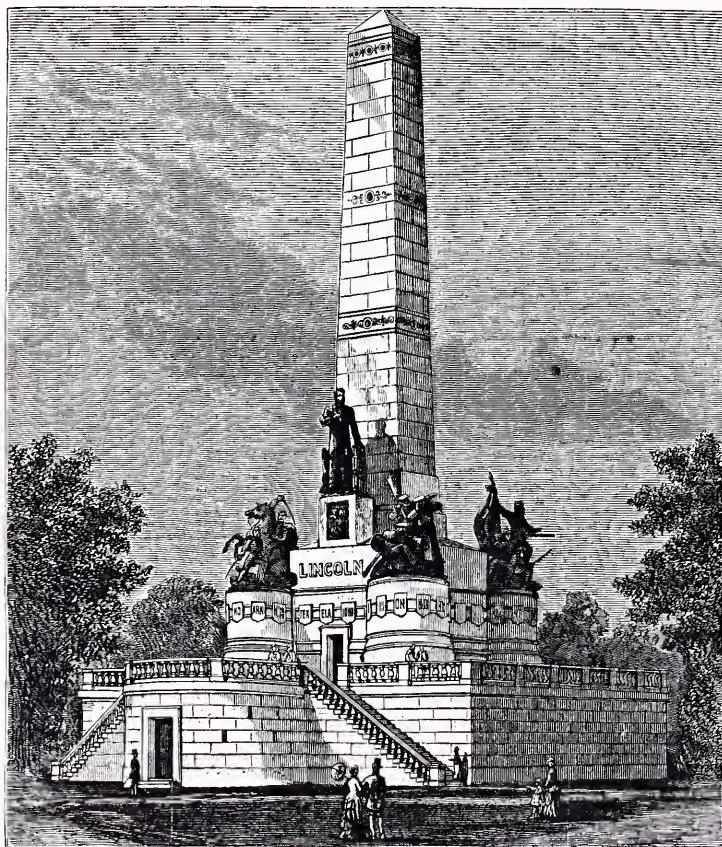
The features of the deceased were scarcely discernible, the embalment seeming to have offered but little, if any, resistance to the encroachments of corruption, and the piece of clay that once lived and moved and talked, and was known as Abraham Lincoln, is being fast dissolved, "rather from rafter, and beam from beam," and the particles of which it was curiously compounded are rapidly returning to their original elements.

The marriage of the Princess Helena will take place on the 9th of June according to present arrangements. The bridesmaids will be two daughters of dukes, namely, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox (daughter of the Duke of Richmond) and Lady Margaret Scott (the daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch); two daughters of marquises, Lady Alberta Hamilton (daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn) and Lady Laura Phipps (daughter of the Marquis of Normanby); two daughters of earls, Alexandrina Murray (sister of the Earl of Danmore) and Lady Ernestine Edgcombe (sister of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe). Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein, the intended husband of Princess Helena, arrived in England on the 15th on a visit to her Majesty. Schleswig Holstein papers state that Prince Christian, after his marriage, will spend a portion of next autumn at the chateau of Gravenstein, in Sandewitt, opposite the Isle of Aalen.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

We give on this page an illustration of the monument erected at Springfield, Illinois, in honor of President LINCOLN, which includes a bronze statue of the President modeled by Mr. LARKIN G. MEAD. The statue was put in its place on the 3d inst., and was formally unveiled on the 15th in the presence of a vast assemblage of people from all parts of the country. It stands on the south side and in front of the shaft, about thirty feet above the ground. President GRANT and many other distinguished guests, both civil and military, were present at the ceremony. The statue is an excellent and characteristic likeness of Mr. LINCOLN. The figure is represented as dressed in the double-breasted long frock-coat and the loose pantaloons which were the fashion ten or twelve years ago, and consequently make the form appear somewhat more full and robust than Mr. LINCOLN really was. The portraiture of the statue is realistic in its fidelity. The rather stooping shoulders, the forward inclination of the head, manner of wearing the hair, the protruding eyebrows, the nose, the mouth, with the prominent and slightly drooping lower lip, the mole on his left cheek, the eyes sitting far back in his head, the calm, earnest, half-sorrowful expression of the face, all recall to the minds of his old friends and neighbors the simple-mannered, unaffected man who lived among them until he was called away to enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation.

As will be seen from our engraving, Mr. LINCOLN is represented with his left hand resting upon fasces, around which are gracefully folded the Stars and Stripes. Mr. LINCOLN is represented as having just signed the Proclamation of Emancipation, and in his left hand he holds a scroll marked "Proclamation;" in the right hand he holds a pen. The coat of arms upon the face of the pedestal on which the statue stands represents the American eagle standing upon a shield partly draped by the flag, with one foot upon a broken wheel, and in his



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY C. J. PATNAJ.]

beak the fragments of a chain which he has just broken to pieces.

The monument is constructed in the most substantial manner of Quincy granite. In the base are two chambers. The one shown in our engraving is called Memorial Hall, and contains some interesting relics of the late President. The other, on the north side, contains the caskets inclosing the remains of Mr. LINCOLN and his little son "Tad." The opening above Memorial Hall is the entrance to the winding stairs leading to the top of the monument. The several subordinate groups of figures shown in our engraving are not yet placed in position. Each group is intended to represent a branch of the service of the United States.

The monument was erected under the superintendence of Mr. W. D. RICHARDSON, from the design of Mr. LARKIN G. MEAD. The base is seventy-four feet on each side and twenty high, the total height to the top of the shaft being one hundred and twenty feet. The structure cost \$250,000.

PRES. LINCOLN'S REMAINS.

THEIR SECRET PLACE OF BURIAL
FIRST MADE PUBLIC.

Delivered to the Monument Association
and Placed in Their Final Resting
Place—The Remains in a Wonder-
ful State of Preservation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—The remains of President and Mrs. Lincoln were privately taken from their secret resting place this morning and interred in the north vault of the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery near this city. Less than a dozen persons, members of the Lincoln monument association and the Lincoln Guard of Honor were present:

For years the whereabouts of the remains of the great president and his wife has been kept secret, for fear they would be stolen to obtain a huge ransom for their return. An actual attempt to carry off their bodies in 1876 was the cause of the formation of a Guard of Honor, which organization secreted them and to-day surrendered the charge. The secret grave was directly under the north base of the obelisk, about 30 feet from the north entrance, but only accessible through the south door. The body of Lincoln was in a walnut coffin, lined with air-tight lead lining about one-eighth of an inch thick. The walnut coffin was in a cedar box and the cedar box was enclosed in a pine box. Mrs. Lincoln's remains were similarly enclosed.

When the guards with the help of a few laborers had exhumed the coffins and the lid of the president's was removed his face was seen to be in a remarkable state of preservation. Those who stood around and had known Lincoln when alive easily discerned the features. They were very distinct. The silver plate on the coffin lid was bright.

While the remains of Mr. Lincoln were exposed to view Gen. Reese, the president of the Guard of Honor, turned the remains of Lincoln over to the Lincoln Monument association. A certificate was signed by the members of the Guard of Honor certifying the remains in the coffin were those received from the Lincoln Monument association in 1878. The Monument association made out a certificate signed by the members for the records of the association declaring the remains to be those of Abraham Lincoln. A plumber then sealed the coffin. The coffin was then taken out by the workmen and carried around to the vault on the north side. In the north vault the floor had been taken up where a hole eight feet long by six wide and five and a half deep, bricked up and cemented, had been prepared. The president's coffin was placed in this grave on the west side. The coffin containing Mrs. Lincoln's remains, which had been brought from the secret grave before the other coffin, was then brought to the vault and placed on the east side of her husband and the brick arch was built over the coffins. This was covered with cement, mixed with small broken rock. Two guards will be on duty at the tomb until the cement becomes hard. The marble sarcophagus in which the public have supposed the remains to be is still in the vault.

AN ACCOUNT OF LINCOLN'S BURIAL

Old Paper Held Here Gives
Account of Obsequies.

Mrs. E. W. Dickinson of 224 Lawrence street has in her possession the Daily Illinois State Journal, dated Springfield, Friday morning, May 5, 1865. That paper has a fine story on Abraham Lincoln's funeral which was held the day before. Mrs. Dickinson prizes this paper very much, and takes the best of care of it. The paper says:

"OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MILITARY DISPLAY.
VAST CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.
FUNERAL ORATION OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

"Yesterday was a marked and eventful day, a solemn landmark in the history of this country and the world,—a day around which will cluster forever the sacred memories of a great, good and beloved Chief Magistrate, who met a tragic end by the hand of an assassin, and who, on this day, found a sepulchre amid the scenes of his early struggles and labor. The remains of Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, were deposited in the tomb at Oak Ridge cemetery, near this city, yesterday. The events of Wednesday brought to this city an immense crowd, many of whom remained to witness the ceremonies of yesterday. All night long the sound of tramping feet was heard upon the pavement as the weary night watches wore away. In addition to the numbers present on Wednesday, the several railroads brought to the city yesterday many thousands of persons, so that at a very early hour, our streets were thronged with a solemn and interested crowd gathered to see the remains and witness the obsequies of the late President Lincoln. The interest to see the remains was unparalleled, and ere it was light, the throngs were pressing in long columns towards Representatives hall, where the remains lay in state. It is estimated that 75,000 persons—young and old—passed into the hall to view the remains. During the morning minute guns were fired by one section of Battery K, Missouri Light artillery, which added much to the solemnity of the scene.

"At about 10 o'clock a. m. the coffin was closed, and the beloved features were shut out from the people forever. While these preparations were being made a choir consisting of 250 singers and Lebrun's Washington band of 20 performers, from St. Louis, assembled on the steps of the capitol, and under the direction of Professor Meissner, sang 'Peace Troubled Soul,' by Pacellio. The harmony was very fine, and as it swept over the crowd, had a solemn yet pleasant effect. As the remains were being brought out of the capitol to be placed in the hearse, the choir sang with fine effect, Pleyel's hymn, 'Children of the Heavenly King.'

"THE COFFIN.

"The coffin which we have heretofore described, was covered with flowers, among which were those wrought into the form of a cross, presented by the Ladies' Aid society of this city, and a very beautiful evergreen crown, the bands inwrought in the most delicate and beautiful flowers, the gift of Henry A. Homeyer of St. Louis. After the remains had been placed in the hearse the procession moved to Oak Ridge cemetery, under the immediate command of Major General Joseph Hooker, marshal in chief.

"On the arrival of the procession at the cemetery, the remains were placed in the tomb, after which the choir sang the following dirge, composed for the occasion. Music by George F. Root, words by L. M. Dawes. It was sung with much feeling and effect.

All our land is draped in mourning,
Hearts are bowed and strong men weep;
For our loved, our noble leader,
Sleeps his last, his dreamless sleep—
Gone forever, gone forever,
Fallen by a traitor's hand;
Tho' preserved his dearest treasure,
Our redeemed beloved land,
Rest in peace.

Thro' our night of bloody struggle
Ever dauntless, firm and true,
Bravely, gently forth he led us,
Till the morn burst on our view;
Till he saw the day of triumph,
Saw the field our heroes won;
Then his honored life was ended;
Then his glorious work was done.
Rest in peace.

When from mountain, hill and valley,
To their homes our brave boys came,
When with welcome notes we greet them;
Song and cheer and pealing drum—
When we miss our lov'd ones fallen,
When to weep we turn aside;
Then for him our tears shall mingle,
He has suffered—he has died.
Rest in peace.

Honor'd leader, long and fondly
Shall thy memory cherished be;
Hearts shall bless thee for their freedom,
Hearts unborn shall sigh for thee;
He who gave thee might and wisdom,
Gave thy spirit sweet release;
Farewell, father, friend and guardian,
Rest forever, rest in peace.
Rest in peace.

2/9/09

Springfield Buries Its Dead.

Great Funeral Pageant.

N EWS of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln came early on the morning of April 15, and the announcement of his death reached Springfield about 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. It would be difficult to describe the terrible condition of the public mind on that horrible day when it was known that Abraham Lincoln was no more. To the last moment a despairing hope had existed that our beloved citizen and president would not die. Strong men were stunned. Others were overcome with grief; while others became wild with frenzy. This was at the time when all were happy in the belief that the dreadful war was over, and many believed that without the guiding hand of Mr. Lincoln the fruits of our victorious armies were lost and chaos would follow. All conditions were desperate on that fateful 15th of April, 1865. All business was suspended, all the bells in the city were constantly tolled for several days and Springfield "put on sackcloth and ashes" and went into mourning, for Abraham Lincoln was dead.

At 12 o'clock noon of that dreadful Saturday, in less than five hours after President Lincoln had breathed his last, a large public meeting was held in the open in this city, at the ~~entrance~~ front of the state house (now the Sangamon county courthouse), from which went forth the first sob of heart-breaking anguish to the world because of the horrible crime of this assassin. Since that terrible day forty-four great years of national glory and prosperity have intervened. Thousands of patriotic, loving hearts who then saw only calamity to the nation in this cruel and heartless murder of the great and good Lincoln, are now with the endless throng. Let us hope they, too, will celebrate Abraham Lincoln's centennial. 1909

His Neighbors Gather.

At this gathering his neighbors and associates, his professional brethren, his political friends and foes, came together with grief burdened hearts and tear bedimmed eyes to humbly manifest their great love and esteem for their dead friend. In this assemblage were lifelong, close friends of Abraham Lincoln, men in all walks of life and of national reputations who have contributed much to blazon the fair name of great Illinois high up on the escutcheon of the republic.

With the liability of being considered tedious, I give below many of the names of these eminent citizens; also the proceedings, including the resolutions adopted at this the first meeting of condolence held in the United States.

The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, with many evidences of bereavement, called the assemblage to order and suggested that the Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, then state auditor, being one of Mr. Lincoln's intimate friends, should preside. Mr. Dubois was chosen as chairman, when the following vice chairmen were selected:

The Hon. Stephen T. Logan, Col. John Williams, W. F. Eldin, Elijah Iles, N. H. Ridgely, E. B. Hawley, Thomas Connell, James L. Lamb, Gersham Jayne, Richard Lathan, A. G. Herndon, the Rev. Albert Hale, and the Rev. John G. Bergen.

The Hon. James C. Conkling and Edward L. Baker of the State Journal and Edward L. Merritt of the State Register were selected as secretaries. The writer of this sketch is the only survivor of all the above named officers of this meeting.

The Hon. John T. Stuart, with whom Mr. Lincoln read law and afterwards was a partner, briefly addressed the audience, condoling with the friends and former neighbors of Mr. Lincoln, pathetically referring to the deep grief that had come to the American people by his death, relating many interesting incidents connected with his last interview with the president. On his motion the chair appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee on resolutions:

The Honorables John T. Stuart, Shelby M. Cullom, Samuel H. Treat, Milton Hay, Lawrence Weldon, William Jayne, Ozias M. Hatch, Benjamin S. Edwards, and Alexander Burne.

Resolutions Are Reported.

The Hon. John T. Stuart, from the committee, reported the following resolutions of condolence, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned by telegraph from the city of Washington of the assassination of President Lincoln; and,

Whereas, We, his neighbors and friends, regard his death as a great and irreparable national calamity; and,

Whereas, It is fitting that those who knew him best in life should express their deep distress at his untimely death; be it

Resolved, therefore, That we, his neighbors, and friends, without distinction of party, forgetting all past differences of opinion, unite in solemn accord in the expression of our deep sympathy for his family, his friends, our country, and the peace of mankind for this, his untimely death, in that hour of our country's struggle when was to be called into service those high qualities of head and heart which endeared him as a man and made him distinguished as a president.

Resolved, That since the unexampled success of our arms, we have with patriotic pride beheld indications upon the part of Mr. Lincoln of a policy of restoration and union in the consummation of which the peace of the country and the wanted national integrity would again be restored to our stricken union.

Resolved, That in this sad national bereavement it is the duty of all good citizens to rely with confidence and hope on the overruling providence of God, preserve calmness, and faithfully submit and adhere to the sovereign laws of the land.

Resolved, That in the assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward the country has lost an able, efficient, and upright officer, and one whose services as a diplomat will be remembered by a grateful people through every period of coming history. (Secretary of State Seward, although severely wounded by an assassin and reported dead, happily recovered.)

Resolved, That inasmuch as this city has for a long time been the home of the president, in which he has graced with his kindness of heart and honesty of purpose all the relations of life, it is appropriate that its "city of the dead" should be the final resting place of all that on earth remains of him that is mortal, and to this end we respectfully request the appointment of a committee on the part of the city council to act in conjunction with the governor of the state with a view of bringing hither his remains for interment.

Only Two Survivors.

The only survivors of the committee on resolutions are the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, United States senator, and Dr. William Jayne of this city.

The remains of the dead president reached Springfield on the 3d of May and were accompanied by members of the senate and house of congress, members of the cabinet, distinguished military officers, and distinguished citizens from all parts of the country, including officers of the various states. From Washington to his former home the

whole country was in a state of lamentation. At Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all the cities through which the funeral train passed marked demonstrations of sorrow, love, and respect were paid to the memory of the great Lincoln by the people. The remains were placed upon a beautiful catafalque in the old representative chamber of the statehouse, where they were viewed by over a hundred thousand sorrowing people during the two days they lay in state.

The capital of Illinois had made elaborate preparations for the last offices of the dead. To consummate this becoming tribute of an affectionate people, money, skill, patience, labor, nothing was spared that Springfield's love offering should be worthy of her great dead. The funeral obsequies of the mortal remains of Mr. Lincoln occurred on the 4th day of May, 1865, and no American ever, up to this time, was laid to rest with more genuine love, distinguished and more elaborate honors.

The pallbearers were the Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, the Hon. Stephen T. Logan, Gov. Koerner, James L. Lamb, the Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Col. John Williams, Erastus Wright, the Hon. James N. Brown, Jacob Bunn, Charles W. Matheny, and the Hon. John T. Stuart, every one of whom have since been affectionately laid to rest by other pallbearers.

The funeral pageant was the largest and most splendid ever witnessed in the United States. It was made up of military, professional, and about every known fraternal and civic organization, embracing eight divisions. All were afoot except the marshals and their aides. The columns of marchers reaching from our curb and in close order, Gen. Joseph E. Hooker was marshal in chief, supported by Gen. John Cook of this city and his staff. [Gen. Cook now is a resident of Michigan.] The late Gen. John A. McClelland was the grand marshal and rode at the head of the second division of the pageant, in which was the hearse, supported by the following aides: Lieut. Col. Schwartz, Capt. Henry Jayne, R. Rudolph, B. F. Ferguson, Mr. Thomas Owen, the Hon. Charles A. Keyes, Dr. J. L. Millon, the Hon. William M. Springer, E. E. Myers, Judge A. N. J. Crook, Edward L. Merritt, and L. N. Higgins. The cortege was of such great numbers and of so great a length that the head of the procession had reached Oak Ridge, where the remains of Mr. Lincoln were temporarily deposited in the receiving vault of the cemetery, before more than one-half of it was in line. In this march to the "city of the dead," scores upon scores of the best and finest bands and musical organizations of the country were in line, whose funeral dirges cadenced the great wail of a bereft nation.

The survivors today of the twelve aides to Gen. McClelland are Capt. Henry Jayne of Taylorville, the Hon. Charles A. Keyes, Judge A. N. J. Crook, and Edward L. Merritt of this city.

The closing ceremonies at Oak Ridge were quite simple and in accord with the plain life of him whose mortal remains were laid to rest. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Albert Hale, followed with appropriate music: Bishop Simpson of the Methodist church delivered a lengthy and strong funeral oration, fierce in its revergent denunciation of southern rebellion leaders. Probably it was more so than would have met the approbation of the dead, generous president, but which the times seemed to excuse, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. P. D. Gurley, when the vast crowd dispersed.

On the day of the obsequies the Lincoln Monument association was organized, with the Hon. John T. Stuart as its president. On this day the first subscriptions of money were made for the erection of the magnificent monument which now adorns, in beautiful Oak Ridge, the last resting place of the wise, the good, the generous hearted, and great Abraham Lincoln.

In its afternoon issue on the 15th of April, 1865, the following paragraphs from an editorial in the State Register on the death of President Lincoln appeared:

"Just in the hour when the crowning triumph of his life awaited him, when the result which he had labored and prayed for for four years with incessant toil stood almost accomplished, when he could begin clearly to see the promised land of his longings—the restored union—even as Moses, from the top of Pisgah, looked forth upon the Canaan he had for forty years been striving to attain, the assassin's hand at once puts a rude period to his life and to his hopes. As Moses of old, who had led God's people through the gloom and danger of the wilderness, died when on the eve of realizing all that his hopes had pictured, so Lincoln is cut off just as the white wing of peace begins to reflect its silvery radiance over the tired billows of war. It is hard for a great man to die, but doubly cruel that he should be cut off after such a career as that of him we mourn today.

"But tears and regrets are alike unavailing, and the crushing sense of this great sorrow is all that we can now distinctly feel. We realize that the great Douglas has now a companion in immortality, and that when the roll of statesmen, whose genius has left its impress upon the destiny of the country, shall be complete, no names will stand higher or shine with purer luster than the two which blaze upon the escutcheon of Illinois." And the same paper of April 18 said:

"History has recorded no such scene of bloody terror. The murder of monarchs has been written. Caesar was slain in the sen-

ate chamber; Gustavus was butchered in the ballroom; but these were usurpers and tyrants, not the chosen heads of a people, empowered to select their rulers. And, O horrible! that he should have been assassinated when his best efforts to tranquillize the fears and fury of his people were so nearly realized. We are dumb with sorrow."

Legends of Lincoln

One of Them, Especially Persistent, Is That Body Is Not in Tomb

(Chicago Tribune)

Abraham Lincoln's tomb is growing as a popular American shrine. President Hoover's dedication of the new monument was only an important incident in the tide of adoration that beats every day at the foot of that white rock.

"What does it mean?" Herbert Wells Fay, the old editor, collector of Lincolniana and custodian of the monument-tomb, was asked. He thought a minute and then said:

"The other day a man was here who had been in the Orient and he told me that out there, among tribes that speak many different dialects, they all know about Lincoln and they feel that he has done something for them. That is it, perhaps. Every man feels that Lincoln did something for him, is still doing it. He added dignity to the common human soul."

A woman edged up to the custodian with the inevitable question: "Are you sure the body is still there?"

Among the miles of documents which Mr. Fay has collected regarding Lincoln there is one of 5000 different questions which have been asked by pilgrims to the tomb. This is one of the questions that some one in every hundred or so visitors is sure to ask. It touches a myth that is hard to kill, the myth that the tomb is empty, that the body was stolen years ago.

The custodian is very positive in his answers. He points out the exact spot where 10 feet deep in rock and steel that cost \$700, with his head lying to the west, the body of Lincoln rests, as he says, "for all time."

There is a little hesitation here. Lincoln has been buried 10 times before "for all time" and something happened that required a new ceremony. But it would take an earthquake or dynamite to remove the body now, and it seems reasonably certain to remain there. But a suspicion of something mysterious about the tomb and the burial probably will never die.

"I was talking to a man the other day," Mr. Fay concluded his story of the burial, "who assured me that he saw the body of Lincoln before the

lead casket was sealed for the last time. He is one of four living men who had looked upon the face of Lincoln."

This man is J. C. Thompson, who as a representative of the state department of public instruction, was one of the official group of 16 which viewed and identified the remains through a hole cut in the top of the casket, on Sept. 26, 1901, the burial day.

Mr. Thompson is still in the department and readily told today of identifying the remains.

"Upon identification of the body the coffin was resealed and lowered into the grave," he said. "Any inference that the casket has been stolen and never recovered, or that the one lowered into the grave does not hold the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln is now set at rest."

But it is not so. Lloyd Lewis, writer of "Myths After Lincoln," discusses this as follows:—

"The legend that there was something eerie and mysterious afoot about the tomb of Lincoln is one of the major adventures of the American people into folk lore and, as such reveals something of the republic's soul."

"Ancient humanity could never quite believe that its greatest hero had perished like lesser men. Always it held the thought, then the hope, then the belief, that its heroes were too precious, too wondrously made, to sink into dreamless dust like the clay of ordinary folk."

There was long dispute between the widow and the citizens of Springfield, as to the final resting place and this caused delay and suspicion and temporary burials. In 1876, a plot to steal the body of Lincoln was discovered. One Benjamin F. Sheridan plotted to take the body from the monument and place it in a field of young corn.

This developed later into a new and daring plot which almost succeeded. It was hatched by a gang of counterfeiters headed by "Big Jim" Kneally. He wanted the body in his possession, so that he could negotiate with the state for the release from prison of one of his men, Ben Boyd, a master engraver.

The final interment of the remains of President and Mrs. Lincoln occurred at Springfield, Ill., April 14th, twenty-two years after the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Since the attempt to steal the body of Mr. Lincoln, on the night of November 7th, 1876, the remains have been carefully guarded in a secret grave which was known only to the guard of honor. The body rested in an air-tight casket, and the features remained so perfect as to be easily recognizable by those who had known Mr. Lincoln when alive. The two bodies now rest side by side in a tomb so placed and constructed that robbery of it will be out of the question.

THE BURIAL OF LINCOLN

Sixty years ago today the body of Abraham Lincoln was placed in its tomb in Springfield while the nation mourned. At sunrise twenty-one guns were fired at the state capital and the people began to gather about the statehouse in preparation for the funeral ceremony. The procession moved out toward Oak Ridge cemetery at 11:30 o'clock.

This procession and the services at the tomb are described in a 10,000 word dispatch from Springfield to THE TRIBUNE under the date of May 4, 1865. The great feature of the funeral service was the address by Bishop Matthew Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal church, a lifelong friend of the martyred President and one of the greatest of the bishops of this church. It seems fitting this morning that THE TRIBUNE should reprint portions of this address, which follows:

"Fellow citizens of Illinois and of many parts of our entire Union near the capital of this large and growing state of Illinois:

"In the midst of this beautiful grove, and at the open mouth of this vault which has just received the remains of our fallen chieftain, we gather to pay a tribute of respect and to drop the tears of sorrow around the ashes of the mighty dead.

"A little more than four years ago, from his plain and quiet home in yonder city, he started, receiving the parting words of the concourse of friends who gathered around him, and in the midst of the dropping of the gentle shower he told of the pangs of parting from the place where his children had been born and his home had been made pleasant by early recollections; and as he left, he made an earnest request, in the hearing of some who are present at this meeting, that, as he was about to enter upon the responsibilities which he believed to be greater than any which had fallen upon any man since the days of Washington, the people would offer up prayers that God would aid and sustain him in the work which they had given him to do. . . .

"Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed among the events of history. There have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the Patriarch Jacob, which came up from Egypt, and the Egyptians wondered at the evidences of reverence and filial affection which came from the hearts of the Israelites. There was mourning when Moses fell upon the Heights of Pisgah and vanished from human view. There have been mournings in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and princes have fallen, but never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which has accompanied this funeral procession and has gathered around the mortal remains of him who was our loved one and who now sleeps among us. . . .

"There are gathered around this tomb the representatives of the army and navy, senators, judges, governors, and officers of all the branches of the government. Here, too, are all members of civic professions, with men and women from the humblest as well as the highest occupations. Here and there, too, are tears as sincere and warm as any that drop, which come from the eyes of those whose kindred and whose race have been freed from their chains by him whom they mourn as their deliverer. Far more have gazed on the face of the departed than ever looked upon the face of any other departed man. More races have looked on the procession for 1,600 miles or more, by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, twilight, and by torchlight, than ever before watched the progress of a procession. . . .

"But the great cause of this mourning is to be found in the man himself. Mr. Lincoln was no ordinary man and I believe the conviction has been growing on the nation's mind, as it certainly has been on my own, especially in the last years of his administration, that by the hand of God he was especially singled out to guide our government in these troublous times, and it seems to me that the hand of God may be traced in many of the events of his history.

"First, then, I recognized this in his physical education, which prepared him for enduring herculean labor in the toils of his boyhood and the labors of his manhood. God was giving him an iron frame. Next to this was his identification with the heart of the great people, understanding their feelings because he was one of them, and connected with them in their movement and life. His education was simple, a few months spent in a schoolhouse. He read a few books, but mastered all he read. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Fables and the life of Washington were his favorites. In these we recognize the works which gave the bias to his character and which partly molded his style. His early life, with its varied struggles, joined him indissolubly to the weeping masses, and no elevation in society diminished his respect for the sons of toil. He knew what it was to fell the tall trees of the forest and to stem the current of the hard Mississippi. His home was in the growing west, the heart of the republic, and invigorated by the wind which swept over its prairies. He learned lessons of self-reliance which sustained him in seasons of adversity. . . .

"You ask on what mental characteristics his greatness rested. I answer, on a quick and ready perception of facts; on a memory unusually tenacious and retentive; and on a logical turn of mind which followed sternly and unwaveringly every link in the chain of thought on any subject which he was called on to investigate. I think there have been minds more broad in their character, more comprehensive in their scope; but I doubt if ever there has been a man who could follow step by step with logical power to points which he desired to illustrate. . . .

"It was not, however, chiefly by his mental faculties that he gained such control over mankind. His moral power gave him preëminence. The convictions of men that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man led them to yield to his guidance. They saw in him a man who they believed would do what was right regardless of all consequences. It was the moral feeling which gave him the greatest hold on the people and made his utterances almost oracular. . . .

"The great act of the mighty chieftain on which his fame shall rest long after his frame shall moulder away was that of giving freedom to a race. We have all been taught to revere the sacred characters. We thought of Moses, of his power, and the prominence he gave to the moral law and how his name towers high among the names in heaven, and how he delivered three million of his kindred out of bondage; and yet we may assert that Abraham Lincoln, by his proclamation, liberated more enslaved people than Moses ever set free, and those not of his kindred or his race. Such a power or such an opportunity has seldom been given to man. When other events shall have been forgotten; when this world shall have become a network of republics; when every throne shall be swept from the face of the earth; when literature shall enlighten all minds; when the claims of humanity shall be recognized everywhere, this act shall still be conspicuous on the pages of history; and we are thankful that God gave to Abraham Lincoln the decision and wisdom and grace to issue that proclamation, which stands high above all other papers which have been penned by uninspired men. . . .

"Abraham Lincoln was a good man; he was known as an honest, temperate, forgiving man; a just man; a man of noble heart in every way. As to his religious experience I cannot speak definitely, because I was not privileged to know much of his private sentiments. This, I know, however; he read the Bible frequently, loved it for its great truths and for its profound teachings; and he tried to be guided by its precepts. He believed in Christ, the Savior of sinners, and I think he was sincerely trying to bring his life into the principles of revealed religion. . . .

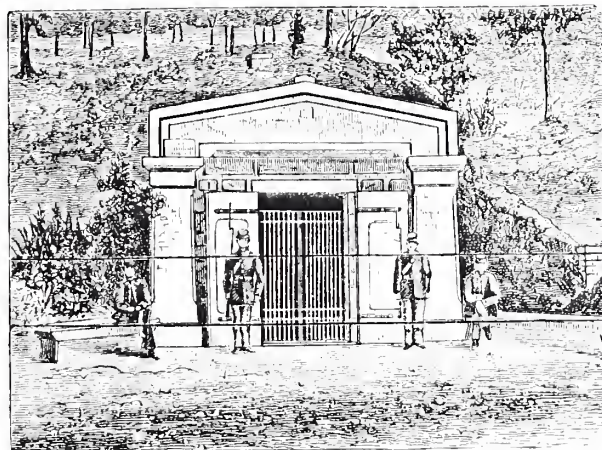
"He lived to see the last battle fought and to dictate a dispatch from the home of Jefferson Davis; lived till the power of the rebellion was broken, and then, having done the work for which God had sent him, angels, I trust, were sent to shield him from one moment of pain or suffering, and to bear him from this world to that high and glorious realm where the patriot and the good shall live forever.

"Standing, as we do today, by his coffin and his sepulcher, let us resolve to carry forward the policy which he so nobly began. Let us do right to all men. Let us vow, in the sight of heaven, to eradicate every vestige of human slavery, to give every human being his true position before God and man; to crush every form of rebellion, and to stand by the flag which God has given us."

1926



— And then,
Feathered friends find safety at his door

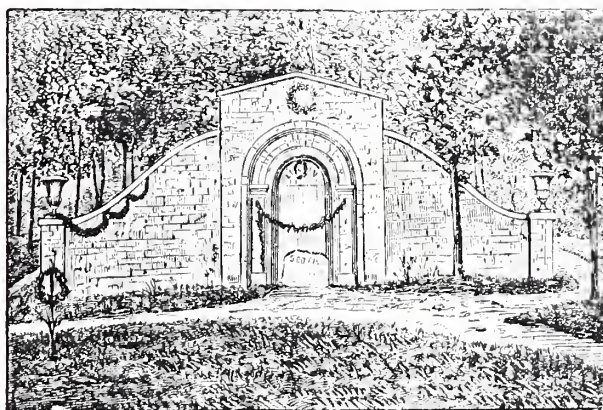


Copied From The Official Records

By HERBERT WELLS FAY,

Custodian Lincoln Tomb.

On May 3, 1865, Mr. Lincoln's body lie in state in the Sangamon County Court House, which was then the State House, and about 100,000 persons viewed the remains. The next day the body was placed in the Oak Ridge receiving vault which is still the cemetery receiving vault. The body remained there under guard of a relay of soldiers in uniform two at a time, as shown in the accompanying picture, until December, 1865. In the meantime the temporary vault, shown in the second picture, was built half way up the hill and a little to the east. Here the body remained from Dec. 1865 until 1871 where it was moved to a crypt in the monument. There it remained for three years, until the sarcophagus was built and in this the body reposed at the time of the dedication 1874. And it was from the sarcophagus that the thieves attempted to steal Lincoln's body Nov. 7, 1876. When the monument was rebuilt in 1900 the body was placed in reinforced cement and stone six feet from the inner north wall of the north end of the tomb and ten feet below the floor, and there it still remains.



HE SANG AT LINCOLN'S GRAVE

Charles G. Stevenson, Only Survivor of Quartet That
Provided Music for Funeral of President, Recalls
Interesting Days of Long Ago

Ill. Times

Dec. 12, 1929

"Gathering from far and near,
Every loyal man is here.
What is this the people fear?
What, what's the matter?"

Standing last night among a group of friends at his home, 1023 Browning Boulevard, Charles Guthrie Stevenson,



C. G. STEVENSON

86 years of age, the only surviving member of the quartet that sang at Abraham Lincoln's funeral, repeated the song which nearly seventy years ago stirred the hearts of hundreds of thousands of patriots who trembled at the cleavage of the world's greatest republic.

lic.

Mr. Stevenson is a native of Fort Madison, Iowa. Thrice he was rejected on account of poor eyesight, when he tried to enter the Union Army. In those days he was employed by W. W. Kimball, music dealers at Chicago, and his employers sent the young singer far and wide to advertise their products. Thus it came about that Stevenson's rich tenor voice was one of the influential factors in raising volunteers to answer President Lincoln's call to arms.

To his friends last night Mr. Stevenson spoke interestingly of Civil War and prewar days, recalling especially the debate between Lincoln and Douglas at Danville, Ill.

"Abe struck from the shoulder," said Stevenson. "He called attention to the handsome Douglas and then remarked: 'He's a fine looking man, but if there is any place on earth where I can't lick him, just tell me where it is.'"

The musical program preceding the famous Danville debate included selections by young Stevenson's quartet, two of the numbers, "Co-

lumbia, Gem of the Ocean" and "The Red, White and Blue," being new to the throng gathered there.

When Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency in 1860, Stevenson went to Burlington, Iowa, and, with the assistance of his friend, Ace Turner, organized the first Lincoln Club.

When the great Emancipator was buried at Springfield, the Stevenson quartet sang four songs which later were published in a book compiled by P. P. Bliss. The songs, still sung on special occasions by Mr. Stevenson, were "Let Me Go, the Light is Breaking," "Safe With the Master," "Remember" and "No Graves Are There." Lacking a musical instrument at the grave, Stevenson gave the pitch with a tuning fork.

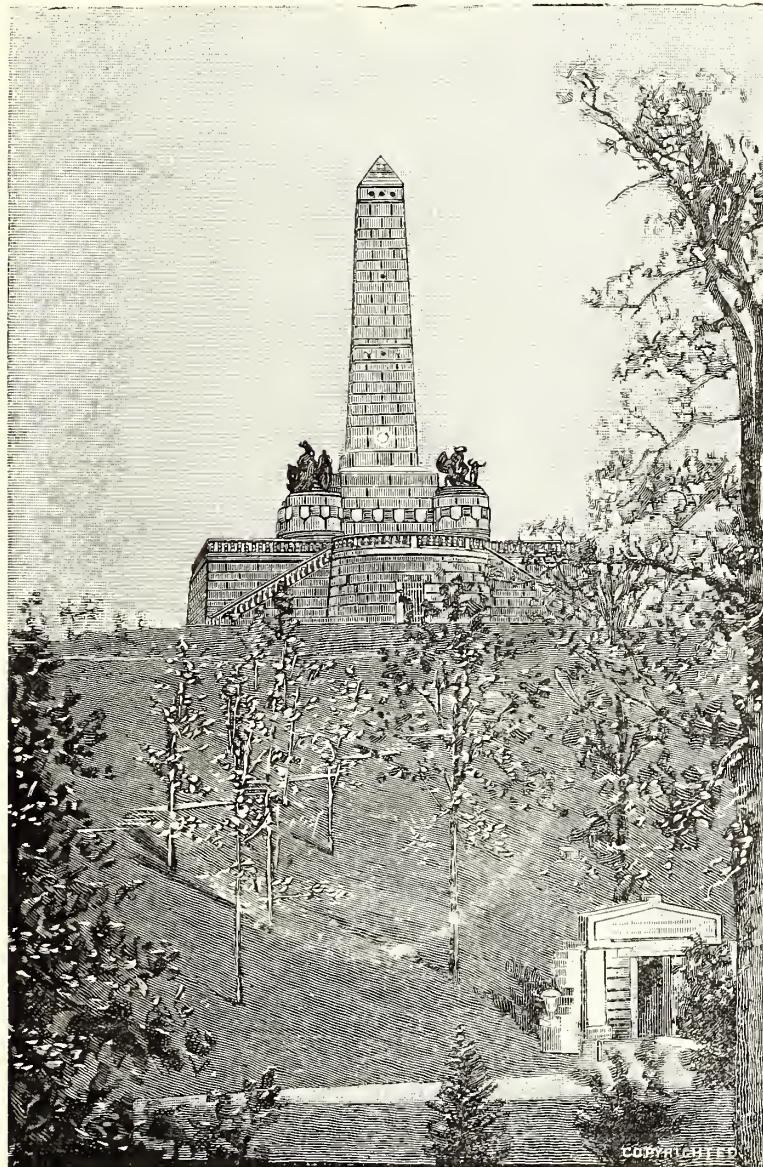
Thirty-five years ago, when Vice-President Curtis first ran for Congress, Stevenson supported him by visiting every county seat in Kansas, signing the old songs and often accompanying himself on piano or violin.

In 1869 Mr. Stevenson tuned a piano for Adelina Patti, world-famous singer, on what was destined to be her last trip to America.

Today Stevenson's hands are gnarled and stiff and he no longer attempts to play either piano or violin but sometimes, late in the evening or early in the morning, his faithful daughters, Miss Min A. Stevenson and Mrs. Nancy Jane Simons, peeping into their father's study, find the aged man caressingly touching the strings of his 40-year-old violin and crooning softly to it.

With the exception of his daughters, Mr. Stevenson's most valued possession is an old cane, made in Berlin, Germany, in 1640. The cane, which hides a Damascus steel still-to, was presented to Mr. Stevenson by Charlie Hartman fifty years ago. Hartman's daughter, Mrs. James Newton, now is a resident of Los Angeles.

At the party last night it was announced that Wednesday evening Mr. Stevenson will be made an honorary member of Camp 36, United Spanish War Veterans, at a meeting at Patriotic Hall.



THE FIRST TOMB

There is considerable confusion among students of Lincoln over the three constructions of the tomb. The accompanying picture shows the structure as first built. It will be noted that the spire does not have the height to give it its present graceful appearance. The three spires may be distinguished as follows:

First—Two port holes or windows on each side.

Second—Three port holes or windows on each side.

Third (or present)—No port holes, as there is no stairway in the spire.

In each structure there are three holes in the top band.

The receiving vault of this picture is as it looked when Lincoln's body was placed within and there remained from May until December, 1865. Later it was made much wider.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 320

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May 27, 1935

THE BURIAL OF LINCOLN

Memorial Day invites a general visitation of the cemeteries of the land and naturally directs our attention to the interment of Abraham Lincoln, whose martyrdom and extensive funeral preparations did much to inaugurate the annual Decoration Day.

The first reference appearing in the press relating to a burial plan for the President states that "his remains will be temporarily deposited in the vault of the Congressional Cemetery." This supposition, however, proved to be untrue.

It was proposed by many in official circles that the body of Lincoln should be "placed permanently in the vault under the capitol prepared for the remains of George Washington."

The third day after Lincoln's death Governor Oglesby of Illinois, who had been appointed to confer with the family of the late president about the burial place, announced that the remains would be returned to Illinois. At a meeting of the citizens of Illinois then in Washington, a set of resolutions was drawn up which contained this clause referring to the disposition of the body of Lincoln:

"Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby heartily tendered to the federal authorities in this city, for their cordial co-operation and concurrence with the citizens of Illinois, in securing to that State the remains of the citizen she delighted to honor and the President she gave to the nation; and that we will receive as a sacred trust all that is left of the illustrious dead, to be deposited amidst the people who first learned to love him, because they first knew him to be great in goodness and good in greatness."

The place of interment in Springfield, Illinois, was not determined until the funeral procession reached the city. A tract of land where the State House now stands had been acquired and a stone vault built to receive the remains of the President, but Mrs. Lincoln insisted that her husband had expressed a desire to be buried in a quiet place, and the Oak Ridge location was finally agreed upon.

Oak Ridge Cemetery Vault Interment, May 4, 1865

Upon reaching Springfield, immediately after the elaborate services, the body of President Lincoln was placed in the receiving vault of the Oak Ridge Cemetery. It had been brought over a seventeen hundred mile route from Washington and had been viewed in all the principal cities enroute during the twenty days since the President's assassination.

National Lincoln Monument Association Vault Interment, Dec. 21, 1865

One week after Mr. Lincoln's remains reached Springfield, the National Lincoln Monument Association was formed. Their first task was to build a temporary vault which they constructed about seventy-five yards south-east of the receiving tomb. The body of Lincoln was moved to this vault on December 21, 1865.

The Crypt First Interment, Sept. 19, 1871

When the catacomb of the Lincoln monument was ready to receive the casket it was placed in crypt number one on September 19, 1871. Before moving the body to the monument it was taken out of the original coffin and placed in an iron one.

The Sarcophagus Interment, Oct. 9, 1874

While the body of the President was resting in the crypt, the construction of a beautiful white marble sarcophagus was under way. When it was ready to receive

the remains of Mr. Lincoln, it was found that the iron coffin was too large to be placed within it and one of red cedar, heavily lined with lead, was prepared. The body was placed in the marble sarcophagus on October 9, 1874, and it was expected that this would be the permanent burial place.

The Tomb Recess First Interment, Nov. 15, 1876

On the night of November 7, 1876, ghouls broke into the sarcophagus and were nearly successful in an attempt to steal the President's body, planning to hold it for ransom. Realizing how insecure the body was in the sarcophagus, it was removed secretly into one of the side recesses in the northwest corner of the memorial.

The Tomb Recess Second Interment, Nov. 22, 1878

When the statuary was placed on the monument, it was necessary to make some changes in the recess where the body was secreted. It was thought wise at this time to bury the coffin in the northern recess just back of the catacomb. This was also done secretly. It had not seemed necessary to bury the remains when the body was first placed in the catacomb, but it now appeared to be advisable.

The Catacomb Interment, April 14, 1887

During the years the body of Lincoln had been secreted, the marble receptacle, which had been used as a sarcophagus while it contained the body of Lincoln, had been allowed to remain in the center of the catacomb. Directly under the floor of the catacomb a brick and mortar vault was built and on April 14, 1887, the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were placed side by side in this new burial place.

The Temporary Vault Interment, 1899

The Lincoln tomb by the year 1899 had shown such evidence of decay that the Illinois Legislature decided that it would have to be rebuilt. This called for the removal of the Lincoln family remains to a temporary vault during the reconstruction of the monument.

The Crypt Second Interment, Feb., 1901

When the reconstructed monument was ready in February, 1901, the remains of the family, including Mr. Lincoln's, were placed in the series of crypts prepared for them. Beside the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, three sons, Edward, William and Thomas, were placed in the compartments of the catacomb.

The Cenotaph Interment, September 26, 1901

The last interment of Abraham Lincoln's remains took place on September 26, 1901. Robert Lincoln arranged for the construction of a steel and cement vault to be located under the floor of the catacomb and to be sealed by a cover of the same material.

The old marble sarcophagus, which at one time held the remains of Lincoln, after the reconstruction of the monument was used as a cenotaph to mark the resting place of Lincoln in the vault ten feet below the floor of the catacomb.

The more recent improvements made at the tomb, which caused many changes in the interior construction, did not disturb the vault in which Lincoln lies buried. A new cenotaph was provided, however, and the exact position of the body is described by the custodian as "six feet from the inside north wall ten feet below the floor with head to the west and thirty inches north of the new cenotaph."

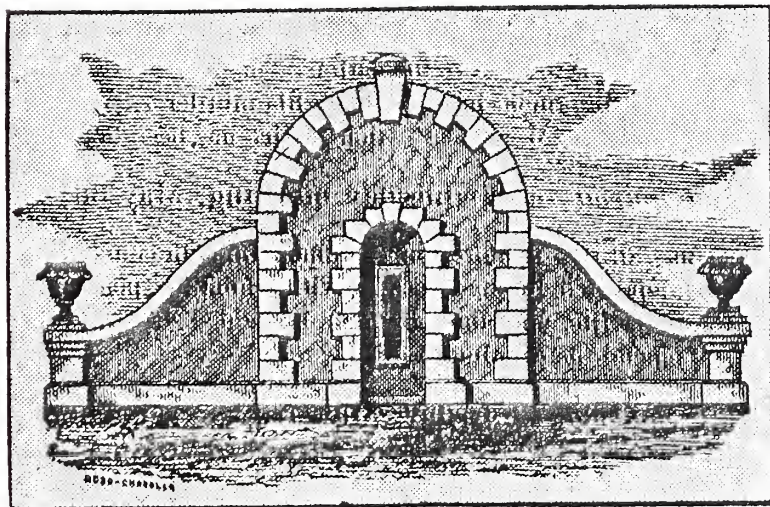
First Three Lincoln Burial Vaults



Upper left—Temporary vault on northeast slope of hill on which stands the Lincoln tomb. Lincoln's body was removed to this vault from the original receiving vault in December, 1865, where the body remained until it was removed to the nearly completed tomb and placed in a crypt until 1871.

Upper right—The receiving vault in Oak Ridge cemetery in which was placed the body of Abraham Lincoln during the funeral on May 4, 1865, remaining there until removed to the temporary vault.

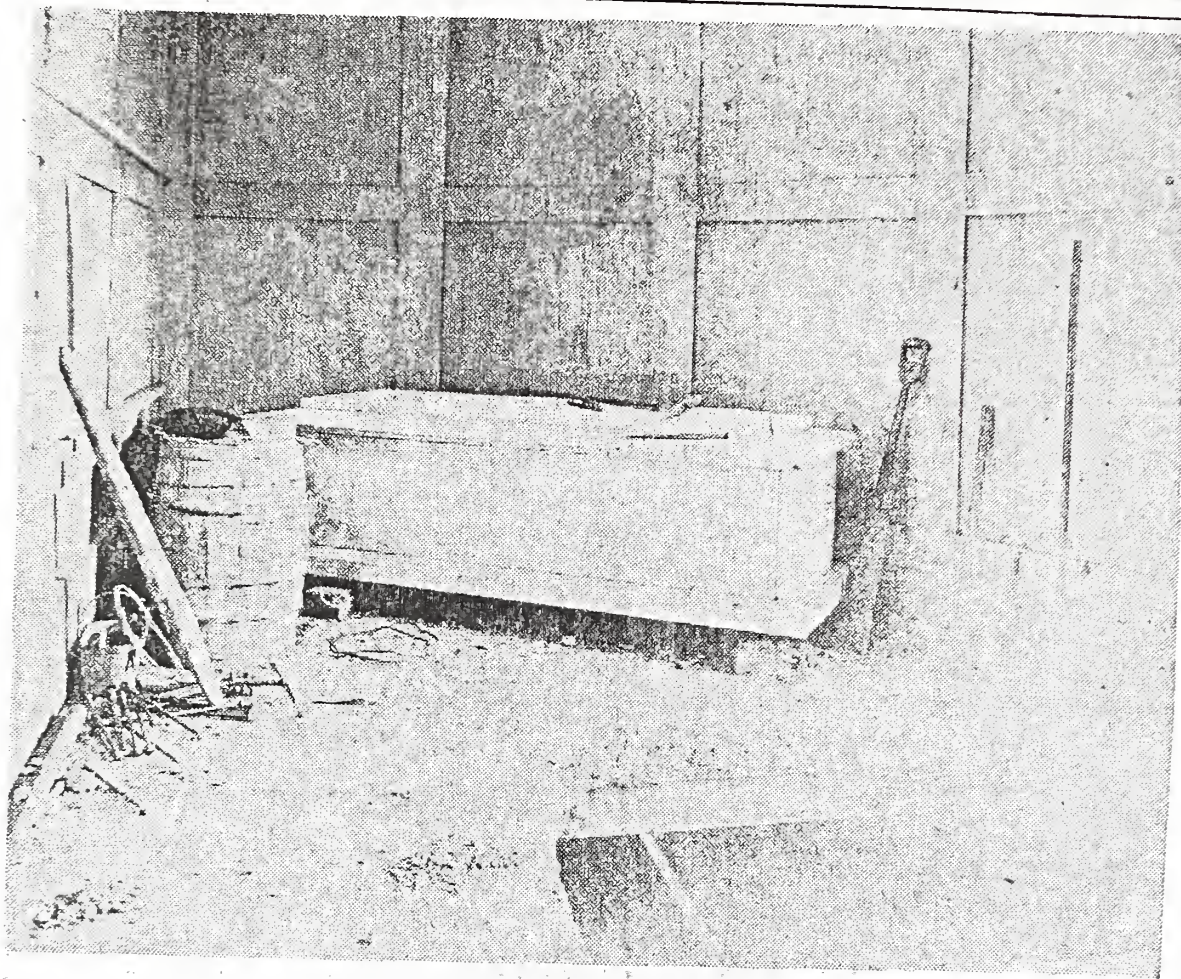
Lower—The vault erected by the city of Springfield on the Mather property where the state house now stands. Prior to the arrival of the remains of President Lincoln, it was expected that he would be placed therein until the erection of a suitable monument, which was intended to be erected on the same ground. Absolute refusal on the part of Mrs. Lincoln to permit his burial anyplace except in Oak Ridge cemetery, caused the elimination of this property both as a temporary vault and as the site of a permanent monument. The vault was located halfway between Monroe street and the northeast corner of the state house.



Where Abraham Lincoln Lies Buried

1938

Rare Pictures Tell Story of Last Transfer of Lincoln's Body



(Photo copyright by State Reg-...)

The thousands of Lincoln admirers, who travel miles each year to gaze on the magnificent sarcophagus that marks the Lincoln tomb, seldom realize that Lincoln's body lies buried deep under the massive monument, in a burial pit made impenetrable by heavy walls of concrete and reinforced steel. The picture above taken in late September, 1901, shows the opening to the burial vault at the lower

right corner, through which Lincoln's body was lowered to its last resting place. However, the marble sarcophagus shown in the picture did not contain the Lincoln body. After the remains had been lowered, the opening was cemented and the room above rebuilt.

For a complete series of rare pictures showing the transfer of Lincoln's body from the original tomb to a temporary vault and back to the re-constructed tomb, turn to page 12.

LINCOLN'S BODY MOVED, VIEWED SEVERAL TIMES

**Casket Buried Ten Times;
Opened Last Time Thirty-
five Years Ago**

The remains of Abraham Lincoln were buried ten times in Springfield, on several occasions in places which were expected to be permanent, before they finally came to rest in the spot where they are now in the tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery.

The city of Springfield first planned to bury the Civil war president on the Mather property, which is now the state house grounds, but Mrs. Lincoln would not consent and the remains were not placed there. The vault was completed before word came that Lincoln's body would be placed in Oak Ridge cemetery but the committee in charge acceded to the widow's wishes and abandoned their plans.

Lincoln's body arrived in Springfield by train on May 3, 1865. It lay in state at the state house for about 24 hours and on May 4 was moved to a receiving vault which may be seen today at the foot of the hill north of the present tomb. On December 21 it was moved to a temporary vault on the brow of the hill to the right of the present monument. The vault no longer exists.

Construction of the sepulcher moved forward slowly but on Sept.

19, 1871, the casket was taken from its temporary rest and moved once more, this time into the stone enclosure. The casket was opened at this time and a committee viewed the remains to identify them before they were placed in the crypt.

Once more, when the marble sarcophagus was completed, the casket was shifted to the marble enclosure on Oct. 9, 1874. This time everyone agreed the change was permanent and no further plans would be needed.

But on Nov. 7, 1876, an attempt was made to steal the body to obtain money to free the ring leader of a counterfeiting gang from prison. To prevent repetition of the scheduled crime, the casket was moved a week later and placed under the monument of the tomb. It was shifted several times but remained virtually in the same place until April 14, 1887, when the casket was re-opened for another sight of the body and was then buried beneath the sarcophagus.

Once again the change was believed to be permanent but the forty-first general assembly appropriated \$100,000 to repair and rebuild the tomb. So, on March 10, 1900, Lincoln and the members of his family who were buried near him were moved to a temporary vault a short distance northeast of the tomb. It took only a short time to reconstruct the building and again, on April 24, 1901, the body of Lincoln was taken back to the marble sarcophagus and those of the members of his family were placed in the crypts of the sepulcher.

Body Viewed Last Time

However, Lincoln's body was shifted in a short time to the crypt to wait last interment on Sept. 26, 1901, when a committee took the last view of the remains. Leon P. Hopkins, 431 New street, a tinner, was the last man

to see the body, garbed in black suit, white shirt and black tie, as he sealed the glass of the long, wide and shallow casket in place.

Lincoln's body has not been moved since that time, although the tomb has been rebuilt and was rededicated by President Hoover in 1931. The latter ceremonies came after secret moving of the bodies of Lincoln's family to a temporary resting place, known only to a few persons for several months.

In 1929, the general assembly appropriated \$175,000 to rebuild the tomb. Mrs. Robert Lincoln, daughter-in-law of the president, asked that the remains of her son, Abraham Lincoln, II, be moved from the Springfield sepulcher to Arlington cemetery, where they might rest beside those of his father.

The request was granted and the body was taken with great secrecy to Washington, no press notice of the move being released until after the burial in the national cemetery.

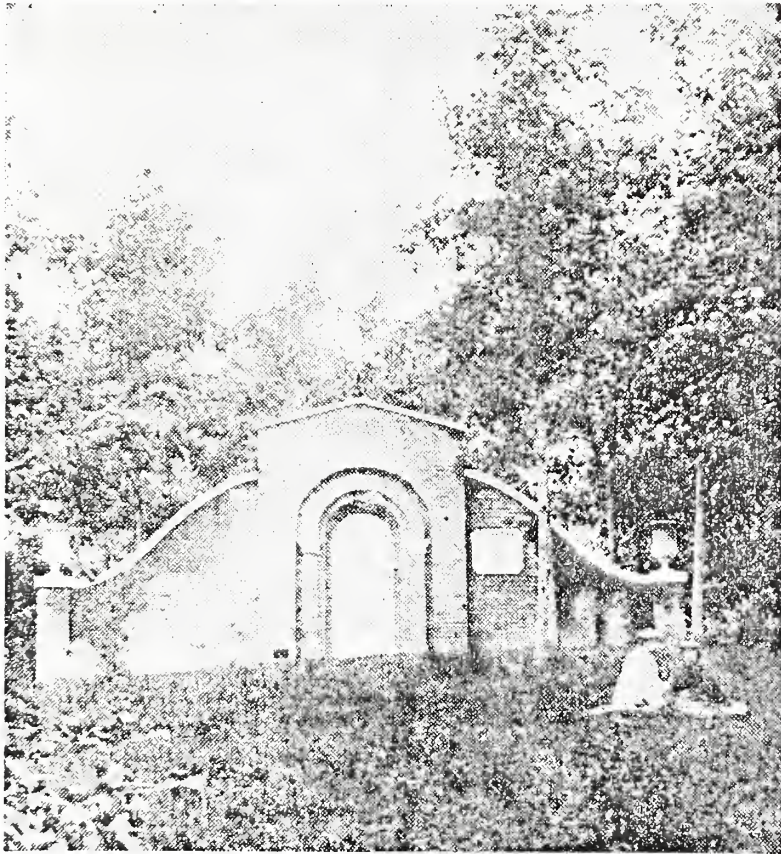
The bodies of Mary Todd Lincoln and her three children; Eddie who died in 1850 when he was four years old; Willie, who died in 1862 in the white house when he was but eight; and Tad, who died at eighteen in 1871, were placed for the time being in Oak Ridge abbey, separated and sealed in the mausoleum. Later they were taken back to the tomb, to be placed near the remains of their husband and father, guarded by bronze and marble.

2/28/39

Ill State Journal

ILLINOIS STATE

Lincoln's Body Placed Here



This picture shows the second receiving vault at Oak Ridge cemetery in which Lincoln's body was placed.

Strange Travels of Lincoln's Corpse Caused Mistaken Rumors

By the Associated Press

Time only deepens the belief Abraham Lincoln is not in his Springfield tomb—or that he is not dead at all.

Thousands, traveling to see his famous shrine still ask if the body really is there or if it's true the remains have turned to stone.

This is the astonishing story Lloyd Lewis tells in his newly revised book, "Myths After Lincoln," first published by Harcourt Brace & Co., and now by the Readers Club. Mr. Lewis is a Chicago newspaper man and, like Carl Sandburg, a close student of Lincolniana.

His book uncovers a marvel of mysteries: the story of the Illinois brown thrush that did not sing for a year after Lincoln's death, the phantom funeral train that is supposed to whisk through the prairie moonlight on the same night each April, suddenly stopping everybody's clocks and watches, and many more. But the principal myth is that Lincoln's tomb is empty and it bobs up throughout the year to bedevil Herbert Wells Fay, the custodian of the Springfield Memorial.

"There's never a day goes by," says Fay, "without some one—and most days, a lot of people—asking if it isn't true that Mr. Lincoln's body is missing. From every state in the Union, people come suspecting that Mr. Lincoln's corpse is gone—lost or stolen. Nearly everybody asks where he is buried.

"They're all curious about that: there've been so many stories. But the queer thing is that there are thousands who don't believe he is here at all, and a lot keep asking 'Isn't it true that Mr. Lincoln's body is petrified? We heard that it had been turned to stone.'"

The truth is that Mr. Lincoln's body is in the tomb, buried ten feet down in solid concrete and steel. But it was not always so. Lincoln's remains were moved seventeen times, almost stolen once, Lewis writes.

It was these "interminable burials" that gave rise to many myths. One such myth was that there was something supernatural about the body.

Another was that the coffin held not Lincoln's body at all but only a "statue" of the man, deeply bronzed as are his best effigies today. But the most fantastic story of all broke on November 7, 1876—the attempt to steal Lincoln's body from the tomb.

This was real. Ben Boyd, a member of a gang of counterfeiters,

had been caught and sentenced to Joliet for ten years. His gang decided to "kidnap" Lincoln's body, bury it in the Indiana sand dunes, and then secretly inform Boyd of the place. Boyd, it was planned, would then force the Governor to "ransom" the body by granting him a pardon.

The scheme might have worked had it not been for secret service men, who, acting on a tip, were on hand when the ghouls arrived at the tomb. The grave robbers actually had removed the casket from its stone covering when one of the secret service men accidentally discharged his gun. In the confusion the officers began shooting at each other and the gang escaped. Two of them, however, were later caught and given the maximum sentence for grave-robbing—one year in the penitentiary.

There was no rest for the keepers of Lincoln's tomb for a long time thereafter. So rapidly did the story spread—and persist—that the body actually was stolen, that members of the national monument committee, fearing another attempt to seize the body might be made, decided to "steal" it themselves. They hid it in one of the underground passages between the tomb and Memorial Hall.

So, says Lewis, "Lincoln slept for two years under a heap of boards in a cellar, while pilgrims from all over the world stared, wept, mourned and pondered over his sarcophagus at the other end of the monument."

On September 26, 1901, the body was moved to its present location in Oak Ridge cemetery.

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19, 1871, the casket was taken from its temporary rest and moved once more, this time into the stone enclosure. The casket was opened at this time and a committee viewed the remains to identify them before they were placed in the crypt.

Once more, when the marble sarcophagus was completed, the casket was shifted to the marble enclosure on Oct. 9, 1874. This time everyone agreed the change was permanent and no further plans would be needed.

But on Nov. 7, 1876, an attempt was made to steal the body to obtain money to free the ring leader of a counterfeiting gang from prison. To prevent repetition of the scheduled crime, the casket was moved a week later and placed under the monument of the tomb. It was shifted several times but remained virtually in the same place until April 14, 1887, when the casket was re-opened for another sight of the body and was then buried beneath the sarcophagus.

Once again the change was believed to be permanent but the forty-first general assembly appropriated \$100,000 to repair and rebuild the tomb. So, on March 10, 1900, Lincoln and the members of his family who were buried near him were moved to a temporary vault a short distance northeast of the tomb. It took only a short time to reconstruct the building and again, on April 24, 1901, the body of Lincoln was taken back to the marble sarcophagus and those of the members of his family were placed in the crypts of the sepulcher.

Body Viewed Last Time

However, Lincoln's body was shifted in a short time to the crypt to wait last interment on Sept. 26, 1901, when a committee took the last view of the remains. Leon P. Hopkins, 431 New street, a tinner, was the last man

*Hew to the Line, let the
quips fall where they may.*

Reg. U. S.
Pat. Office

TALES OF LINCOLN'S TOMB

The nose tip on the statued head of Abraham Lincoln at his tomb front in Springfield is a bright and shiny gold in color. The rest of the head is dull and bronze.

"The school children keep the nose tip bright like that," said Custodian George Cashman. "The idea has grown up that it is lucky to rub the end of Lincoln's nose."

He did not know how this idea grew up. They were preparing for the annual wreath-laying at the tomb on Lincoln's birthday, sort of tidying up.

Charles Maxwell, now 77, Spanish-American war bugler, who has served 20 years at the tomb, mostly under Republican governors, was on duty. So was Mrs. Grace Perrine.

"I was the only man who shook hands with President Eisenhower when he was here," said Mr. Maxwell. "I saluted him, and just stuck out my hand, and he took it."

Mr. Maxwell has blown taps over 836 fallen comrades. He always gathers up an empty cartridge case, and puts the name of the comrade in it, and it is getting pretty crowded around his house.



Bust at
Lincoln's Tomb

"They don't blow taps the way they used to," he said. "They blow by note. I blow by ear, just the way they taught it in the regular army."

Once, said Mr. Maxwell, there was a mayor of Springfield who was drowned during high water. The mayor thought he was on the bridge, but he wasn't, and he was drowned, altho the horse got out all right.

"I blew taps at the funeral," said Mr. Maxwell, "and a lady said it was as pretty a taps as she ever heard."

"Let me tell you this," said Mrs. Perrine, "the world travelers who come in here say that Lincoln's tomb is the most beautiful shrine they ever saw. They say, 'This is the most beautiful.' They say that Napoleon's tomb is second, but this is the best."

"One of the questions most often asked," said Mr. Cashman, "is this: 'What happened to Abe Lincoln's first wife, why isn't she buried here?'"

He said the only thing you could do was tell the people that Lincoln only had one wife. He supposed they were talking about Ann Rutledge, who was a sweetheart but never a bride.

"I have a Lincoln story I often tell at meetings," said Mr. Cashman. "It is subtle, but I tell it. It seems there was a soldier who wanted to get back to his regiment at the front, and one day he asked President Lincoln why he could not do this. Mr. Lincoln said, 'When I lived in Indiana, I always wondered what made a pig's tail curl. I never did find out.'"

He smiled a little as he savored the story. Then, when questioned, he said of all the people of Illinois who go around looking and acting like Abraham Lincoln, he believed that G. William Horsley of Springfield was by far the best.

"Stands out like a sore thumb," said Mr. Cashman.

"You are not just prejudiced because Mr. Horsley comes from Springfield?"

"No," said Mr. Cashman, "He is the best by all odds."

"O, yes," said Mrs. Perrine, "Mr. Horsley will make you believe it is Lincoln talking to you."

Mr. Horsley, like Lincoln, is an attorney, but not quite as tall.

Thomas Morrow

procured the election of Mr. Douglas to the office of judge of good whiskey as soon as he arrived in Illinois. When about ten years old, he commenced writing for Harper's Magazine, and finally contributed a series of humorous articles to the editorial columns of the *Chicago Times*. Just before his election to the Senate last time, an exploit of his gave birth to this

ANECDOTE

While Mr. Douglas and his gigantic opponent, Lincoln, were canvassing the State, they agreed to hold a debate at Quincy, and allow the people to decide which had the strongest claims to their votes. The meeting was a large one, and it did not take long for Douglas to get the better of the argument. Finding the battle going against him, Lincoln drew his form to its uttermost height, and looking down at the short figure of his rival, said very pompously: "Mr. Douglas I cannot look at you without thinking of a passage of scripture."

"What is that?" asked our hero, good humoredly.

"The way of the wicked is short," responded Lincoln, and fainted away.

The crowd applauded tremendously, and Douglas was not to be outdone. Waiting until Lincoln had revived, he quietly said:

"And you remind me, Mr. Lincoln, of another passage."

"What is that?" asked Lincoln.

"How long! O, Lord, how long?" responded Douglas. He was elected.

By way of concluding our biography, we give the following extract from one of Mr. Douglas' speeches.

"Squatter Sovereignty, gentlemen, (Great Applause) is not the right of one man over another man, accorded by the Constitution; but the right of another man over this man, or that man over this man, where man is willing that man should be his own man, independent of every other man. This gentleman, is squatter sovereignty, without mitigation." (Great enthusiasm.)

LIFE OF JOHN BELL

By an intimate Acquaintance

The honorable John Bell was born on Mason and Dixie's land, of rich but pious parents, and was noted for his ringing voice. His extreme personal beauty suggested that delicious poem, in which the poet asks his friend, Brandon:

"Did you ever see the beautiful Bell, Brandon?"

He spent the earlier years of his life on a plantation, acquiring such fine cultivations, that his epistolary efforts are regarded with admiration by the whole world, and no man is considered a good scholar who is not familiar with Bell's letters. As Mr. Bell grew to manhood, he gradually eschewed all youthful society, and cultivated "old" gentlemen exclusively, and was noted for his venerable virtues. On one occasion, he won the friendship of a tea-total society of old maids, under the following circumstance: Being asked if he believed the use of tobacco to be injurious, he promptly replied:

"If tobacco is chewed in a certain way, it will do no harm to any one."

"How is that?" asked an antiquated Miss.

"It should be es-chewed," returned the eminent statesman.

In reference to Mr. Bell's public career, they tell the following

ANECDOTE

As Mr. Bell was going from the Senate chamber to his hotel, after delivering his celebrated speech on the reopening of the slave trade, he was overtaken by a prominent politician from one of the Northern States, who saluted him with:

"I say, Bell, that was a good speech of yours; but you are always too solemn, and your friends have told you so often."

"Well," replied the Senator, "how can a Bell help sounding solemn when it is tolled so often."

Immediately after this the subject of our memoir was seized with a severe fit of sickness; yet even that did not quench his spirit. When the doctor asked him how he felt one morning, he replied:

"Oh, I feel all sound, like any other Bell."

If Mr. Bell is elected to stay at home, he will adorn that position, and write for the *Ledger*.

LIFE OF BRECKINRIDGE

By a Miner

The subject of our story was born on the day of his birth, on the Cincinnati platform, and is chiefly noted for his eloquent silence on all public occasions. Being of a fiery disposition, the Breckinridge coal was appropriately named after him; and it is a question with us whether he is the more noted as a duelist or a fuelist. We can say little more of him than he was born of Southern, but honest parents, and has acquired some fame as an artilleryman by his management of the celebrated Buchanan, which will be discharged on the 4th of March next. Mr. Breckinridge is rather sharp in conversation, as is proved by the following

(Continued on page 4)

"And so they buried Lincoln..."

At twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, on the morning of April 15, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln died of a gunshot wound. At half past nine o'clock the same morning, the body was removed to the executive mansion and in the afternoon of the same day was embalmed and prepared for burial.

The preparation of the body was entrusted to the firm of Alexander and Brown of Washington, D. C. At the direction of Secretary of War Stanton the embalmer was forbidden to remove the discoloration of the eyes and upper part of the cheeks caused by the bullet wound which were to remain "as part of the history of the event."

Charles D. Brown, whom Lincoln had occasion in 1863 to call Dr. Brown, embalmed the body in the president's own room, in the presence of President Andrew Johnson, Generals Augur and Rucker, and the attending physicians who had so recently lost their distinguished patient.

Brown, according to *The New York Herald* of February 22, 1862, embalmed the body of Lincoln's own twelve year old son, Willie, who died February 20, 1862. According to the newspaper report this work was done in the presence of Doctors Stone and Hall, Senator Browning and Isaac Newton. The embalmer used the method of Sagnet (sometimes erroneously referred to as Succuet) of Paris, and the results were satisfactory. So satisfactory, that according to one source "the president had it twice disinterred to look upon it." If this assertion is true one can readily believe that the disinterment was at the request of the distracted wife and mother, Mary Todd Lincoln.

The skillful embalmer had a real problem in his efforts to preserve the body of the martyred president. He knew that the remains were certain to undergo prolonged and careful scrutiny and that weeks would pass before the casket could be sealed. Then, too, Stanton's order that the discoloration be retained hampered Brown's work, whose skillful training in the techniques of the restoration of life-like qualities was not in accord with the politician's desire to foster a feeling of resentment.

The *Chicago Tribune* of May 2, 1865 devoted quite a lot of space to a discussion of the remains of the dead president and to various embalming methods: "The President was neatly dressed in a suit of black. His face was somewhat discolored, as might have been expected from the character of his wound, but not more than we remember to have seen in cases of gunshot wounds. Otherwise his countenance exhibited an extremely natural and life-like appearance, more as if calmly slumbering, than in the cold embrace of death. It did not require a vivid imagination to discover a placid smile resting upon that marble face."

"Our readers are aware that the process of dissolution is arrested in this instance by embalming. The art is not a new one. It was extensively practiced by the ancient Egyptians, as is abundantly proved by the discovery of mummies in their sepulchers where they have lain for more than 3,000 years. In those ancient days, the viscera and brains were drawn from the body through natural outlets and the vacant places filled with spices, drugs, and balsams. The body was then washed and wrapped round from head to foot with bandages of fine linen, smeared over with gum. It was then placed in a wooden case and put in the sepulcher. Bitumen was also sometimes used in those days, but this was used only because of its cheapness."

"In later times, a method was employed by Dr. Chaussier, which was followed with considerable success. The body, thoroughly emptied and washed in water, was kept constantly saturated with corrosive sublimate. The salt gradually combines with the flesh, gives it firmness, and preserves it, without change. The body becomes hard and brittle like marble."

"A process has been introduced in France, by G. N. Gannal, of injecting a concentrated solution of sulphate of alumina into the veins of the body, which is said to be very successful. Dr. Ure says that a solution of chloride of mercury and pyroligneous acid is also efficacious for similar purposes. He believes that the creosote contained in the acid was the substance most relied upon by the ancient Egyptians. Chloride of zinc, sulphate of zinc and sulphate of soda are also used."

THE ASSASSINATION!

The Manager takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has at great expense succeeded in engaging

SIG. VANODI

THE GREATEST LIVING WORKER IN WAX,
TO TAKE THE CASTS OF

**PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
MRS. LINCOLN,
SECRETARY SEWARD**

—AND— Booth and Payne, the Assassins!



The Statues are now completed—under the magic touch of the Artist, they spring into an existence almost real. Every lineal feature and lineament are so natural, perfect and life-like, that as we gaze upon the assassins we shudder, lest again some fiendish deed be enacted. In order that the public may form a more perfect conception of the atrocious scene, a box has been constructed in imitation of that in which the Presidential group was gathered on the evening of the assassination.

THE MANAGEMENT IS SUCH THAT THE
PRESIDENT & WIFE
occupy absolutely the same position which
they did on the fatal night while
BOOTH
occupies the same position in
which he occupied it at the head of
the procession and for the momentary shot.

THE PRESIDENT LYING STATE

ON A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED

CATAFALCO



A LIFE SIZE FIGURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

As he appeared in the courtroom, he was wearing a white shirt, dark trousers, and a dark jacket. He was standing next to a man in a white shirt and dark trousers, who was identified as a police officer. The man in the white shirt and dark trousers was standing next to a man in a white shirt and dark trousers, who was identified as a police officer. The man in the white shirt and dark trousers was standing next to a man in a white shirt and dark trousers, who was identified as a police officer.

CAPTURE OF HARROLD, SHOOTING OF BOOTH, ETC

A LETTER FROM VANODI, THE ARTIST. LETTER FROM P. T. BARNUM.

At _____ On _____

ROBERTS & JAMES PRINTERS, 19 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

A portion of a broadside measuring 11" x 32", advertising the "Living Wonders & Gallery of Art" of COL. ORR'S GRAND MUSEUM which adjoined Yankee Robinson's Big Show. Aside from an American giant, some trained monkeys and a bearded lady, the wax figures of some of the principal characters of Lincoln's assassination were featured in the side show which likely played Peoria, Illinois in the late summer of 1865. This original broadside is in the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

“The embalmer of the late President is Dr.- - Brown, who holds the right for the United States from Prof. Succuet, of Paris. By this process, unlike that used by the Egyptians, nothing is removed from the body. The brain and viscera are left intact. The Doctor claims to be able absolutely to arrest the process of dissolution. He cannot restore a body to its life-like appearance before death, but he does claim to be able to preserve it in just the condition in which he receives it. What is the material used by the embalmer we are not informed; but whatever it is, the antiseptic fluid is injected into the

carotid artery by means of a force pump. The effect of this substance is to make the body like marble. Dr. Brown informs our reporter that the body of the President will never know decay. After a time it will lose its marbled appearance and become, to a certain extent, mummy-ized. It will not perceptibly change for several months."

Brown, assisted by Frank T. Sands, undertaker, accompanied Lincoln's remains from Washington, D. C. to Springfield, Illinois, and until the final funeral services were held on May 4, at which time interment was made in the receiving vault at the Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The embalmer, faithful in his duties and exhibiting a pride in his profession, refused to open the casket in the presence of others, after the remains had been covered in the casket during the many long journeys between the towns and cities of the funeral itinerary.

At Chicago an interesting incident occurred. While carpenters and decorators were busily engaged in preparing the rotunda of the court house for the funeral services, the casket was brought in and placed upon several chairs. Brown accompanied the remains and was preparing to open the casket in order to get the body ready for public view. A great many generals and prominent federal officials were in the rotunda directing operations. Once the casket was brought in many people gathered around to watch the undertaker at work. Brown, however, refused to open the casket until all had retired. All did eventually retire except General Ben Butler and he refused to move. Later he was persuaded to change his mind.

Brown did make one exception. He allowed Henry Lord Gray, the architect of the Chicago catafalque which was being rushed to completion, to witness the embalmer's restoration techniques. Gray later recalled: "I was left undisturbed and saw the face of Lincoln before the art of the embalmer was applied to restore the completion and the features. It was the work of half an hour when the transformation was complete."

But the destructive hand of death's decay was only temporarily arrested. According to the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, February 16 (1872), the casket was opened (September 19, 1871) under the direction of the Monument Association to certify to the actual presence of the body in the casket, and the embalment was declared a failure. The reporter stated that "the features of the deceased were scarcely discernible, the embalment seeming to have offered but little, if any resistance to the encroachments of corruption, and the piece of clay that once lived and moved and talked, and was known as Abraham Lincoln is being fast dissolved, 'rafter after rafter, and beam from beam,' and the particles of which it was curiously compounded are rapidly returning to their original elements."

Undoubtedly, there was more marked deterioration in Lincoln's remains between the years 1865 and 1871, than at any other time.

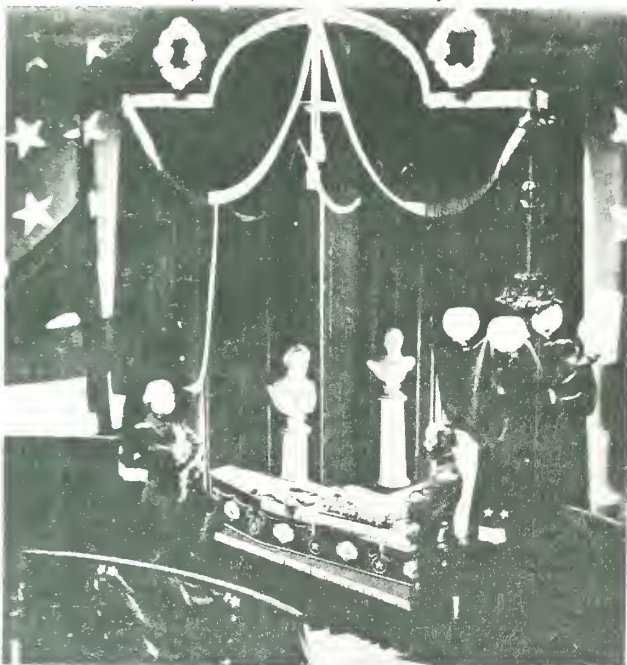
Lincoln's funeral is remembered by morticians as one that lasted thirty-six years; from April 15, 1865 to September 26, 1901. And, much to the credit of Dr. Brown (whose title was by courtesy or degree), the martyred president's embalming is considered one of the achievements of the art.

Lincoln's body was moved and viewed several times. The last time the coffin was opened was on September 26, 1901, to remove all doubt as to the location of the body. Then the remains were described as follows: "His sharp features were marked by the prominence of his angular nose and his stubby chin whiskers. Hair and beard were jet black and his skin a ruddy color more to be expected of a healthy tanned living person than one who had been buried 36 years." Other witnesses expressed more gruesome impressions which do not need to be repeated in this discourse.

The coffin of red cedar wood lined with lead and sealed with solder was again hermetically closed. Robert Lincoln, the president's son furnished a steel cage, three by three by eight feet long in which to place the coffin. A vault fifteen feet deep and eight feet long and eight feet wide was constructed. The bottom of the vault was laid four feet deep in cement, and on this cement floor was placed the steel cage containing the casket. Next the vault was filled with cement up to the level of the under side of the

(Continued on page 4)

LINCOLN IN HIS COFFIN (Meserve No. 130)



On April 24, 1865 Gurney & Son, photographers, with the permission of the Common Council, made two photographs of Abraham Lincoln in his coffin while the remains lay in the New York City Hall.

The original photographs, a large one of which the dimensions are unknown and a smaller one measuring 4 x 4½ inches revealed, judging by the one extant, considerable detail. In the small photograph Admiral Charles H. Davis (left) and General Edward D. Townsend (right) were photographed standing at the head and foot of the casket. The white busts on pedestals were those of Jackson and Webster. In spite of heavy black drapery, which may have darkened the negative somewhat, the print reveals a discernible likeness of Lincoln's face.

The Lincoln family, it was claimed, strongly objected to the taking of photographs of the dead President because "the features of the corpse were shrunken, and had assumed a most unnatural expression."

It was believed at the time that Mrs. Lincoln directed Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton to have the negatives and prints destroyed. However, it is doubtful if Mrs. Lincoln ever knew of their existence. Nevertheless, Stanton carried out the so-called family order with his usual dispatch.

Jeremiah Gurney, Jr., who had devoted considerable time and labor to the project, surrendered the two negatives and prints. The large plate and print were destroyed and then Secretary Stanton was sent a print of the smaller negative. This he retained, but he ordered the smaller negative destroyed in spite of Gurney's protest.

Lewis Stanton, the son of the Secretary of War, later turned the print over to Nicolay and Hay in 1887 with the idea that it might be incorporated in their ten volume history. The print was not used and it was discovered in 1953 in the Nicolay Collection in the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield, Illinois.

The following news item taken from the *Chicago Tribune*, May 5, 1865 which was copied from the *New York Evening Post* is at variance in some minor details, with the accepted accounts of the confiscation:

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEGATIVES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT TAKEN IN NEW YORK (From the New York Evening Post)

Two or three days since Major General Peck, in command of the Department of the East, received a peremptory order from Secretary Stanton to destroy the negatives and photographs of the late President, which had been made in New York. Captain Rives, of General Dix's staff, executed the order in part by seizing them. Before they could be destroyed, Mr. Gurney, who had taken them,

waited on General Peck and asked to have the negatives preserved until he could appeal to Secretary Stanton, as he believed the order had been issued at the solicitation of rival artists. Much time and labor, he said, had been expended in taking the negatives, and it is highly desirable that they should be preserved.

General Peck acceded to the request, to await further instructions from Secretary Stanton, in the meantime retaining possession of the pictures. This morning a telegram was received from Secretary Stanton by General Peck, directing the destruction of the negatives and the pictures.

Mr. Stanton says Mrs. Lincoln and the other members of the family desire that this may be done; and he adds, that permission should never have been given the artists to take the pictures. It was done by leave of the Committee of the Common Council.

It is understood that the objection of the family and of the authorities to the publishing of the photographs arose mainly from the fact that the features of the corpse were shrunken, and had assumed a most unnatural expression. In this connection, however, it is proper to say that it was Mr. Gurney's intention to give the pictures an appearance as nearly as possible like that of portraits taken from life.

See: Meserve, Frederick Hill: *The Photographs of Abraham Lincoln*, Supplement Number Four. Privately printed, New York, 1955 No. 130, Page 6. Loran, Stefan: *Lincoln A Picture Story of His Life*. Harper & Brothers. Page 229.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

(Continued from page 2)

ANECDOTE

In the rear of Mr. Breckinridge's private residence is a green sward on which is located a pen for hogs. One day, while he was standing by his pen (then empty) with a friend, watching the motions of a hog that was luxuriously rooting the sward just before them, one of the negroes came from the house and filled the trough of the pig-pen with swill. The hog heard the gush of the swill, and looked wistfully toward the pen, and then back at the place where he had been rooting, as though undecided what to do about it. Finally, however, the swill prevailed, and with a decisive grunt, he trotted toward the pen.

Turning to his friend, Mr. Breckinridge said:

"If that hog could speak, what line of Bulwer's drama of 'Richelieu' might he appropriately quote?"

The friend didn't know.

"Why," exclaimed Breckinridge, "He might truly say, 'the pen is mightier than the sward.'"

That night the friend died of measles.

Cleveland Weekly Plain Dealer
Wednesday, August 1, 1860

BURIAL OF LINCOLN

(Continued from page 3)

tiled floor of the room. So the request of Robert Lincoln was carried out, the body being deposited in a block of cement eight feet by eight feet by fifteen feet and thus secured from further interference.

"You could not bury him although you slid

Upon his lap the Cheops pyramid

Or heaped it with the Rocky Mountain chain."

James T. McKay,

Century Magazine, February, 1890

"SHALL LINCOLN HAVE A MONUMENT

"Fort Point, April 23d, 1865

"Editor Flag—Sir:—Allow me to ask shall the memory of the immortal Lincoln not be perpetuated in San Francisco by the erection of a monument? If I recollect rightly you referred to the top of Lone Mountain as a suitable place. Let me also suggest that a statue of the Martyred President should also be placed in the center of the plaza, opposite the City Hall. I am, dear sir, very faithfully

"A Soldier"

The above letter appearing in the Newspaper *Weekly American Flag*, San Francisco, on Saturday, April 29, 1865 is indicative of a spontaneous movement on the part of California citizens to memorialize Abraham Lincoln. San Francisco was the first city to erect a statue in honor of the martyred president. The dedication day was April 14, 1866. The plaster statue was the work of a sculptor named Pietro Mezzara, and was placed upon a pedestal in front of the new grammar school building at Fifth and Market Streets which had been named for Abraham Lincoln.

The Lincoln statue by Mezzara was destroyed in the great fire of 1906, but the soldier's suggestion that a Lincoln statue "should . . . be placed . . . opposite the City Hall" was carried out, oddly enough, with the dedication of Haig Patigian's heroic bronze Lincoln on February 12, 1928, in front of the City Hall in San Francisco's Civic Center.

Lincoln's Funeral and Burial Were Separated by 15 Days and Journey of 1,700 Miles

NATION MOURNED ALONG THE ROUTE

U.S. Was Minor Power and
Europe's Chiefs Did Not
Come to Washington

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

Most of America watched the funeral and burial of the 16th President of the United States yesterday. In 1865, the funeral and burial of the 16th President were separated by 15 days and a journey of 1,700 miles so that the nation could take part in the mourning.

"The great of America were present for the services for Abraham Lincoln on April 19, 1865. But the foreign dignitaries consisted of a handful of minor consular officials. European leaders had neither the means nor the inclination to come to Washington to pay their respects to the assassinated President.

"The young United States, just recovering from a civil war, had a small place among the world powers.

"Yesterday, leaders of most of the nations of the world came to Washington to honor President Kennedy.

Death of Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln died at 5:22 A.M. Saturday, April 15, 1865, some 10 hours after he had been shot at Ford's Theater. His body was taken back to the White House through a pouring rain as the bells of Washington tolled.

By 10 A.M. the news of the death had traveled to the major cities by telegraph. Business ceased almost immediately. By noon, according to contemporary accounts, New York was "dying with grief from the East to Harlem."

"The nation went into mourning. That night great meetings were held so that the people could seek comfort in their grief.

Easter Sermons Put Aside

"The next morning, Congregational ministers put aside their Easter sermons and preached about the slain President. Archbishop John McCloskey celebrated the memorial mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral here. "It was a solemn season in the churches yesterday," The New York Times observed on Monday.

The body of the slain President lay in an upper room of the White House from Saturday morning until Tuesday. Then the coffin was placed on a catafalque in the great East Room, and the mansion was opened to the public for the day. Thousands gathered on the White House lawn to file past the coffin. Soldiers and Negroes were especially evident.

The funeral was Wednesday morning at noon. The major leaders of religion, government and business in the North were present.

Son Represented Family

Capt. Robert Lincoln of the Army of the Potomac, the President's eldest son, represented the family. "Mrs. Lincoln, prostrate with grief, had remained in her loneliness Saturday and did not attend the ceremony. She was asked to leave the White House for more than a month and when she did depart for Chicago May 22 she was a feeble and debilitated woman.

At precisely noon, President Johnson walked slowly into the East Room and took his place at the right of the casket. Then he read the name President Johnson was new and strange on American lips.

Four clergymen among the 60 present conducted the funeral service. At 10 minutes past noon the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, began the ceremony reading the Episcopal service for the dead.

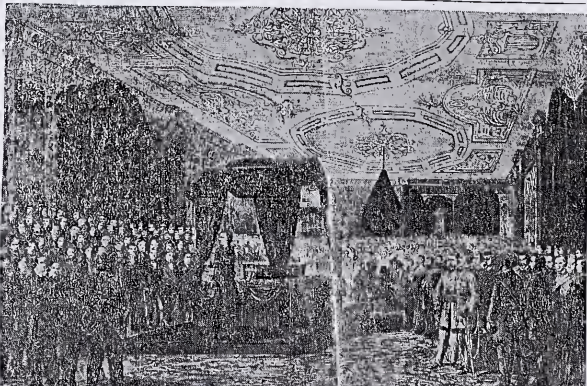
Words the Same

"His words from the 11th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, were the same as the words said yesterday for President Kennedy in the Roman Catholic service:

"I am the resurrection and the life, with the Lord. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

Bishop Matthew Simpson of the Methodist Church, a close friend of the President, read the opening prayer.

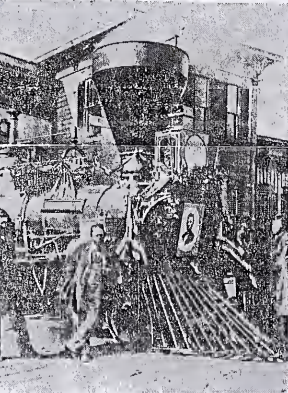
The Rev. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, delivered the eulogy. President and Mrs. Lincoln had attended his church regularly.



WHITE HOUSE SERVICE FOR LINCOLN: Abraham Lincoln died on April 15th, 1865. This drawing represents the funeral service that was held in the East Room of the White House four days after the President's death.



PROCESSION IN NEW YORK: Drawing shows cortege passing Union Square on the 25th.



THE LONG TRAIN BEGINS ITS TRIP: Locomotive bearing nine-car funeral train is shown before it left Washington on April 21. Train stopped at Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, and finally Springfield.

and triumph over the injuries of time."

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Gray, pastor of the E Street Baptist Church, closed the solemn service with a prayer. The simple, nondenominational service ended and the saddened crowd filed out to the street.

At 2 P.M. the booming of cannon and tolling of church bells told the city that the funeral was over. A great procession formed on Pennsylvania Avenue to conduct the coffin, which was placed on a splendid funeral car, from the White House to the Capitol.

The procession, led by a detachment of Negro soldiers, moved up the avenue on the 15-mile journey to the Capitol. It took two hours for the column of soldiers, dignitaries and citizens groups to pass any the train stopped, the coffin was carried in funeral procession and the body lay in state at a public building—Independence Hall in Philadelphia, City Hall in New York. At smaller cities the train stopped for only a moment.

At villages and lonely country crossroads the train did not stop. At all yet, at each one, crowds gathered to watch it as it passed. Bonfires were built to keep off the night chill and provide light to see the train.

Six White Horses

President Lincoln's hearse was drawn by six white horses. His physicians followed immediately behind. Then came Captain Lincoln and his brother Thomas, nicknamed Tad by his father, Captain Lincoln, when he died in 1926 at the age of 81, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Funeral services were also held all over the North. In Cambridge and in the camps of the millions paid homage. When the Army of the Potomac. Ever arrived in Springfield at 9 A.M. in Richmond, Va., business was on May 3, thousands of people gathered at noon and crowds who had known the President gathered at night to enlighten the coffin, which was conveyed to a shaded East Front across the Potomac and into the Rotunda, which was draped in black. Six weeks before, Lincoln had delivered his Second Inaugural Address from the Rotunda.

For the rest of the afternoon and through the night, the coffin was attended only by two soldiers peering back and forth at the head and foot. On Thursday the Capitol was opened, and over-

despite a heavy rain, thousands passed by to pay their last respects.

At 6 A.M. Friday the members of the Cabinet and military leaders, including Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, gathered in the Rotunda to conduct the coffin to the funeral train. A great crowd assembled to witness the last scene in the Washington tragedy. They waited in unobscured silence and with uncovered heads.

The coffin of President Lincoln was put on the train. The smaller coffin of his son William, who had died three years earlier at the age of 11, was placed in the same car for the slow journey to Illinois.

At the largest cities where the train stopped, the coffin was carried in funeral procession and the body lay in state at a public building—Independence Hall in Philadelphia, City Hall in New York. At smaller cities the train stopped for only a moment.

At villages and lonely country crossroads the train did not stop. At all yet, at each one, crowds gathered to watch it as it passed. Bonfires were built to keep off the night chill and provide light to see the train.

The train rolled through Cambridge and in the camps of the millions paid homage. When the Army of the Potomac. Ever arrived in Springfield at 9 A.M. in Richmond, Va., business was on May 3, thousands of people gathered at noon and crowds who had known the President gathered at night to enlighten the coffin, which was conveyed to a shaded East Front across the Potomac and into the Rotunda, which was draped in black. Six weeks before, Lincoln had delivered his Second Inaugural Address from the Rotunda.

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The Bills for Lincoln's Funeral

■ The assassination and funeral of Abraham Lincoln has been described in detail in prose and poetry. Stage plays have related the tragic events which followed the shots of a Derringer in Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., that crucial night in 1865.

And everyone is well aware of the fact that inflation has increased prices substantially over the past 100 years, but nothing can dramatize the fact more than a look at the cost of President Lincoln's funeral.

L. J. Hawley of Santa Monica, California, some time ago, sent us a copy of the bills which the government paid to provide an appropriate funeral for the assassinated President.

At today's prices, \$8,500 buys only a moderate funeral for an ordinary citizen.

Compare the costs of the items below, for example, with those for the state funerals of Presidents Kennedy, Eisenhower, and Roosevelt.

The following bills for the Great Emancipator's funeral were paid by the U.S. Commissioner of Public Buildings (and the spelling and text is just as it was prepared a century ago):

To Drs. Brown and Drs. staff of Dr. Alexander.

To Embalming remains of
Abraham Lincoln late President of the United States ... \$ 100.00
To 16 Days services for self
and assistant at \$10.00 per
day 160.00
Total \$ 260.00

To Sand & Harvey

To coffin cover of fine Broadcloth lined with fine white Satin & silk trimmed with fine mountings heavy Bullion fringe & tassels, Lead inside of coffin lining fine silver plate & Walnut outside, One Box for Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States \$1,500.00
700 yds white silk at 3.75 pr. yd 2,625.00
257 yds white & black silk at 3.50 pr yard 899.50
132 yds white cambric at 1.00 pr yard 132.00
90 boxes fine crape at 7.50 per box 675.00
24 yds white swiss at 1.50 pr yard 36.00
158 pair blk kid gloves at 3.00 pair 474.00
126 pair white silk gloves at 1.00 pair 126.00



84 pair black silk gloves at 1.00 pair 84.00
170 boxes white thread at 3.25 per yard 552.50
Removing remains of Willie . 10.00
23 days attendance 3 men at 5.00 per day each 345.00
\$7,459.00

To John Alexander, Dr., Penna. Avenue, between 12 & 13th Sts.

Putting front of Presidents (House) in Mourning \$ 50.00
Putting East Room in Mourning 30.00
Upholstering Catafalque in East Room 75.00
Upholstering funeral Car 50.00
Upholstering Railroad Car .. 85.00
\$ 290.00

Bought of George R. Hall

To making Hearse body (and) Brunishings 350.00
To A. Jardin
For flowers for Funeral of Late President April 18, 1865
Rose Buds \$ 9.00
Other white flowers 1.00
\$ 10.00

To Phillip Ghegan Dr 1865

April 18th for Flowers for decorations for funeral of the President of the United States \$ 20.00

To James W. Callam 1865 April 14th.

Articles furnished on occasion of the assassination of the late President
3 Packages Taylors Pat. Limt \$ 3.00
2 Pounds Ground Mustard .. 2.00
6 Oz. Tinct. Camphor (ad) . .90
\$ 5.90

Bought of Harper & Mitchell (Mourning for Mrs. Lincoln)

1 Mourning dress & trimmings \$ 60.00
1 Mourning Shawl 25.00
1 Crape Veil 10.00
5 yds Blk. Crape 4.00 per yd 20.00
Gloves & Hdks 7.50
5 pr Hose 5.00
1 Crape Bonnet 15.00
\$ 142.50

To B. H. Stinemetz

April 18
2 Silk Hats for Coachmen at \$8.00 each \$ 16.00

Mourning bands for same ... 1.00
1 Silk Hat for Captain Robert Lincoln 10.00
Mourning band for same75

April 21

1 Blk felt Hat for Tad Lincoln 4.50
Mourning Band for same50

To Elizabeth Kickey.

To Services of first Class Nurse & Attendant on Mrs. Lincoln from April 14th to May 26th 1865, 6 weeks at \$35.00 per week \$ 210.00
Traveling & incidental expense in attending Mrs. Lincoln to her home in Chicago, Ill. & return trip to Washington, D.C. 100.00
Amount expended in requisite mourning apparel 50.00
\$ 360.00

All General expense and moneys set forth by the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the Late President of the United States (Abraham Lincoln) \$8,580.15

Bill Paid in Full

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The counterfeiters, now conscious that their plans were known, made their escape.

Several days after the failure of their plot, they were arrested in Chicago and brought to Springfield for trial. The law at that time provided no penalty for an attempt to steal a dead body, so a charge of burglary was entered against them, and they were sent to the penitentiary for a year.

It is of interest to note that the Pinkerton detective agency, which warned Lincoln of the Baltimore plot to assassinate him on the way to the inauguration, and which became invaluable to the government during the hostilities, conclude their services to the martyred Lincoln by frustrating the plans of those who would steal his corpse.

Viewing Lincoln's Remains

Editor's Note: According to the custodians of the Lincoln tomb, the remains of the Sixteenth President have been moved some seventeen different times since the body was first placed in a receiving vault at the Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, 1865. The construction of the temporary vault, the erection of the Lincoln Monument, the abortive attempt to steal the body and the numerous repairs and reconstructions of the deteriorating, original monument are largely responsible for the many secret movements of the Lincoln corpse.

It would be expected that in the attempt to find a permanent and safe resting place for Lincoln's remains there would be the urge to open the casket, to satisfy a morbid curiosity, to make sure the remains were secure and to put an end to the many rumors that Lincoln's body was no longer in the tomb. However, it is surprising to learn that Lincoln's casket was opened five different times during the years from 1865 to 1901.

This information, relative to the viewing of Lincoln's remains, has been compiled from John C. Power's book, *History Of An Attempt To Steal The Body Of Abraham Lincoln . . .*, which includes among its interesting topics, "A History of the Lincoln Guard of Honor"; the magazine article (Week By Week, August 19, 1933), "Burials and Removals of Lincoln," by Herbert Wells Fay; "Beholding Lincoln's Face For The Last Time" in *Lincoln Love*, No. 1338, November 29, 1954; and numerous clippings and letters in the Foundation's subject files.

December 21, 1865

Lincoln's coffin was opened in order that the features of the deceased might be seen and identified before placing the body in an especially constructed temporary vault, prior to the erection of a National Lincoln Monument. Six of Lincoln's personal acquaintances, R. J. Oglesby, O. H. Miner, Jesse K. Dubois, Newton Bateman, O. M. Hatch and D. L. Phillips, filed a written statement with the Secretary of the National Lincoln Monument Association that the body was that of Abraham Lincoln.

September 19, 1871

Preparatory to moving the body from the temporary vault to the partially completed monument, in 1871, the remains were taken out of the original coffin because the lead lining was broken, and put into one made of iron. After depositing the remains in the Monument, the six personal friends who identified the remains on December 21, 1865, again viewed them and certified in writing that they were the remains of the Sixteenth President.

October 9, 1874

After the stone sarcophagus was constructed, it was found that the iron coffin, with the lid projecting over the ends, was too long to go into the interior area. A solution to the problem was to place Lincoln's body in a red cedar coffin that was heavily lined with lead. Hon. D. L. Phillips, a member of the National Lincoln Monument Association, was present when the newly constructed casket was placed in the sarcophagus. However, there was no formal record made of the identity of the remains, but Mr. Phillips, Thomas C. Smith, the undertaker and Col. Babcock, who put the lead lining in the coffin, all distinctly recognized the features as those of the Sixteenth President.

April 14, 1887

In order to definitely and finally deposit the body of Lincoln within the tomb, a pit was excavated in the interior of the monument for the remains of the President and Mrs. Lincoln, who died on July 16, 1882. It was decided by the members of the National Lincoln Monument Association that, "in order to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the people, after so many changes, it was indispensably necessary to identify the body of the President."

The undertaker, Mr. Thomas C. Smith, who made the red cedar coffin, was requested to open the casket, which he did. Then a piece of the lead lining, about a foot square, was cut on three sides and turned back, exposing



The Allentown (Pennsylvania) Morning Call of Monday, February 25, 1933, used this artist's drawing to illustrate an article entitled "Last Man to See Face Of Lincoln Tells Story." The drawing carried the following entline: "The President's features were well preserved and he appeared just as he did in pictures I had seen." The article is based on the reminiscence of Charles L. Willey.

the familiar features to the eighteen or nineteen persons present, nearly all of whom had personally seen the President in real life. "There was not one who expressed the slightest doubt that he was looking at the features of the beloved President. They were almost as perfect as they are in the bronze statue on the Monument, and the color is about as dark as the statue.

"After being exposed fifteen or twenty minutes, the lead coffin was closed and soldered air tight by the plumber, Mr. Leon P. Hopkins, of Springfield, who as a natural consequence, was the last man (on that date) to look on the face of Abraham Lincoln. The bodies were then conveyed from Memorial Hall to the Catacomb, and there buried.

"The following is a copy of the statement made and signed by the members present of the Lincoln Monument Association:

"We, the undersigned members of the Lincoln Monument Association, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify, that on the 4th day of April, 1887, we saw the cedar and lead coffins, which contain the remains of Abraham Lincoln, opened in our presence in the Memorial Hall of the Monument. The remains were somewhat shrunken, but the features were quite natural, and we could readily recognize them as the features of the former illustrious President of our Nation, and our former friend and fellow citizen. We do hereby certify that they are his remains, and that they were again re-sealed in said coffins and deposited in the vault beneath the floor of the catacomb in our presence.

James C. Conkling,
Ozias M. Hatch,
George N. Black,
John W. Bunn,
Lincoln Dubois,
Christopher C. Brown."

September 26, 1901

With the turn of the century, it was found necessary to rebuild the Lincoln tomb. The foundation was not secure and considerable moisture accumulated between the veneer and the sustaining wall of the obelisk. Freezing temperatures caused the outer granite blocks to be thrown out of alignment.

With the reconstruction of the Lincoln tomb in 1900-1901, all the Lincoln bodies were placed in a temporary vault nearby and were under guard the entire time of the project. In April, 1901, the bodies were again brought back into the monument. Mrs. Lincoln's remains and those of other members of the family were placed in crypts provided for them. Mr. Lincoln's remains were taken on September 26, 1901, to Memorial Hall and, in the presence of about twenty-five people, they were viewed and positively identified as those of the Sixteenth President.

Among those viewing Lincoln's remains were, Hon. John H. Brenholt, Acting Governor of the State; Hon. James S. McCullough, State Auditor; Hon. Moses O.

Williamson, State Treasurer; Hon. Joseph H. Freeman, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. Jacob Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction; General Jasper N. Reece, Adjutant General of the State; Hon. B. D. Monroe, Assistant Attorney General of the State; Hon. Clinton L. Conkling; Hon. George N. Black; Col. Edward S. Johnson; Major Walter Robbins; Col. J. S. Culver, the rebuilder of the monument; Joseph P. Lindley; Mrs. Edward S. Johnson; Mrs. Alfred Bayliss; and a young son of the above named Joseph P. Lindley. Perhaps one or two others were present whose names are not now remembered.

Again the lead casket was sealed by Leon P. Hopkins and his assistant, Charles L. Willey, as it had been in 1871, and taken to the north room of the tomb. An excavation was made six feet from the north wall, twelve feet below the floor. The bottom of the pit was filled with two feet of concrete. Upon this was placed a steel cage. The coffin, rough box and all were then deposited within the steel frame and a steel cover was then riveted thereon. Liquid cement was next poured over the steel caged box filling all the vacant space and masonry was built to the top of the ground. Next, a few inches of soil was placed over it, leaving a four foot space between the concrete and the floor. So today, the body is enclosed in tons of iron, stone and cement ten feet below the floor and six feet south of the north inside wall. (See *Lincoln Lore*, Numbers 1502 (April, 1963) and 1503 (May, 1963) for story, "Postscript To The Life Magazine Article, 'What Happened To Lincoln's Body.'")

Editor's Note: It was not necessary to move Mr. Lincoln's body in the 1931 reconstruction of the Lincoln tomb.

The Gothic Chairs In Lincoln's Cabinet Room

Editor's Note: In my research for this short article, I wish to acknowledge the help of Bert Sheldon of Washington, D.C., who was successful in securing the assistance of Elmer S. Atkins, Assistant Director of White House Liaison, of the National Park Service. In the writing of this sketch, I relied heavily upon the Meeks invoice discovered by

Margaret Brown Klapthor, Assistant Curator of Political History in the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology, and the research of Robert Marshall, Curator of the National Capital Parks, National Park Service of Washington, D.C.

R. G. M.

In the painting by Francis H. Carpenter (later engraved by A. H. Ritchie) entitled "The First Reading Of The Emancipation Proclamation Before The Cabinet," considerable emphasis was given by the artist to the chairs in the Lincoln cabinet room. The same emphasis has also been noted in various contemporary photographs and sketches of the Lincoln cabinet room, particularly an 1864 drawing by C. K. Stellwagon which illustrates all twelve of the cabinet chairs.

Many people have erroneously assumed that these Gothic Revival styled chairs, attributed to J. and J. W. Meeks, New York City cabinetmakers, were purchased during the Lincoln administration. The Meeks chairs have also been confused with the Gothic chairs made by A. & F. Roux in 1848. (See advertisement in July, 1967, issue of *Antiques Magazine*.) For further information, see an article in *Antiques Magazine*, February, 1968, entitled "Alexander Roux and his Plain and Artistic Furniture," pages 210-218.

The Meeks firm (1797-1868) delivered to the White House, during the James K. Polk administration, twelve black walnut Gothic chairs as recorded in the Records of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, General Treasury Account (National Archives) (No. 96) 137, voucher No. 45, dated October 26, 1846 and January 9, 1847. This invoice was discovered by Margaret Brown Klapthor. The invoice follows:

	(dollars)
Chairs	96.
(Not the Lincoln cabinet chairs)	
12 boxes for do	4.
1847 Jan. 9 — 12 BW Gothic Chairs	96.
12 boxes do	4.

10

200.

One of the remaining "Lincoln Cabinet" side chairs in the White House has been described by V. Craig, Museum



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The Ritchie engraving of the Carpenter painting, "The First Reading Of The Emancipation Proclamation Before The Cabinet," reveals, in whole or in part, five of the black walnut Gothic Revival style chairs which were purchased by the government in 1847 and were utilized as cabinet chairs in the 1860's.

**Insert
Foldout/Map
Here**

